CYCLES B. S. A.- Raleigh, Rudge, Royal West End, Singer, Special Racing-[illegible] Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 2[illegible] nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CYCLES B. S. A.- Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, special Racing-[illegible] Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 2[illegible] nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

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VOL. X. NO. 135 | BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1922. | TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

N Y.K.LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Akita Maru	Y. Ko[illegible]	3,817	June 8th „	June 15th „
Yeboshi Maru	T. Mo[illegible]	3,938	4th „	19th „
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th „	22nd „
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th „	27th „
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno	6,829	17th „	July 2nd „
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	6,285	July 4th „	11th „
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th „	13th „
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	12th „	27th „
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th „	Aug. 10th „
Awa Maru.	Y. Nezei.	6,037	Aug. 10th	25th „

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th June	MADURA* — —	8,975
17th „	CALEDONIA — —	7,622
24th „	KHYBER‡ — —	7,914
1st July	MACEDONIA — —	11,089
8th „	MALWA † — —	10,941
15th „	MANTUA — —	10,902
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND —	11,430
29th „	CALEDONIA — —	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA † —	16,118
12th „	NIVASA — —	9,071
19th „	KASHGAR ‡ — —	8,840
26th „	CHINA — —	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Plymouth.
‡Through steamer from China.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† MALWA
† NARKUNDA | † Through steamers from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

17th July	MANDALA — —	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

13th June ..	SOUDAN .. .. —	6,696
14th July ..	SICILIA .. — —	6,813

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

30th June ..	MOREA ..	Connects at Colombo with "Sardinia"
20th July ..	NALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with "Novara"
8th Septr. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with "Dongola"

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA — —	10,911
28th July	NALDERA — —	16,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
19th June	VASNA ..	Busrah direct.
12th June	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.
14th June	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
15th June	BARALA ..	Karachi and P. G.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—
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P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1[illegible].

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE; BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ... 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid up Capital ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,326,000
Reserve Fund ... 24,900,000 $ 00— £5,537,000
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BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem es Montes, Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.

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Manager.

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Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

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For particulars apply to:—
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Funds .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

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Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, Bombay.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOMS, FELT HATS, WICKS, HINGES, WRITING TABLES TYPEWRITER, CLOCK, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 case and 10 packages plain calico looms 36 inches reed space.

1 case soft wool felt hats of assorted colours.

5 cases Hinges.

30 cwts. Oakum.

BY ORDER OF N. H. MOOS, ESQR. THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Of the Indian Industrial Stores, Limited (in liquidation, writing tables, chairs, bench, cupboard, Typewriter, clock, sarees, patka, Ooperni, etc. etc.

On account of Insurances 4 cases piece goods.

On account and risk of Messrs. J. S. Ebrahim and Co.

2 cases criterion stove weeks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of SALE.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one iron safe by Godrej, marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.

One 15-20 H.P. five seater Hupmobile Motor Car in good order.

Property are on view and catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS. SUIT NO. 1052 of 1922.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., V/s.—P. P. Trivedi and Co.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

80 cases plain calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).

The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs Jeena and Co. Godown Ballasis Road near Parsi statue.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 18-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Itala Car completely overhauled and chassis made as good as new with 5 lamps, horn, stepney wheel with new tyres and tubes.

1 Regal Touring Car eight cylinder with Electric lights, speedometer.

By order of Messrs. Dabholker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mortgagor Shanker Pandurang Chowdhri. One De Dion Motor Car in good order.

1 Sunbeam Cycle.

By order of the Commandant, Auxiliars Force, Bombay.

36 Government horse.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHED MERCERISED YARN AND GREY MERCERISED YARN.

Suit No. 2416 of 1921.

PATHAN v/s. BLASCHECK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of Mr. Khushiram Hiranand (of Nagdevi Street) at Pydhoni Tamba Kanta opposite Hanuman's Mandir the following.

Mark. H. B. C. 2717—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Bleached Mercerised yarn No 2/10.

Mark. H. B. C. 2720—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Grey Mercerised yarn No. 2/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BUNDLES OF BASIC STEEL SOFT SHEETS.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th insant, sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street on account and risk of Messrs. Miakhan Adamji and Co. the following:—

V 27-B. Bombay—500 bundles basic steel soft sheets made in Germany, ex. s. s. "Liebenfels" and now lying in No. 8 shed Alexandra Dock. The lots consists of the following assortments, viz.

100 bundles. 4 ft. by 2½ ft. by 6 sheets per bundles of about 1 cwt.

250 bundles 4 ft. by 2½ by 8 sheets per bundle of about 1 cwt.

150 bundles 4 ft. by 2½ ft. by 7 sheets per bundle of about 1 cwt.

The goods to be sold ex Dock Warehouse, cash against delivery orders.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 9th June, 1922.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.

MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & [illegible]

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS,
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Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

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"The Policy contracts are fully secured."

Wanted Agents on commissiou and salary on guaranteed business.

For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Polbawadi Parel, Bombay, or

THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO HOUSE-BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS FIRST CLASS SELECTED MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Bhagwandas Bhagla:—

About 250 tons first class selected Moulmein teak squares. Sizes above 6 feet in length and 8 to 14 inches in width also above 10 ft and 15 ft in length.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR, MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD AND WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises by order of the Mortgagees, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Babu Pratapchand Gulabchand in virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th October 1920, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR ROAD ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses or chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road otherwise known as Bhuleshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 541 square yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 222 Collector's New No. 1676 Old Survey No. 37, New Survey No. 616 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5662 to 65 (1) Streets No. 1, 2 3 and 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Part of Lod Bania caste on or towards the East by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole, on or towards the South partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property formerly of Girdher Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey partly by the property formerly of Shri Krishna Narayen but now of Yeshwantrao Ramnath partly by the temple of Chintaman Gangadhar Joshi and partly by the property formerly of Kashidas Rajaram but now of Hirachand Nemchand and on the West by the property formerly of Dayabhai Judaram but now of Hirachand Nemchand which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or shops standing thereon situate in the Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 26.66 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 222 New No. 1687 Old Survey No 3 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/611 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5665 (2) and Street Nos. 4A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East partly by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole and partly by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the South by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Gordhan Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement as now ascertained 867 sq yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the property of Keshrichand Rupchand and Motichand, on the West by the Ridge Road and on the South by the property of Jamnadas Narandas and Bhawanidas Narandas and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572 New No. 2674 Old Survey No. 21 New Survey No. 7242 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3191 and Street No. 96.

PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-disrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 268 sy. yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 156, Collector's New No. C1/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Surveys No. 17-3A/7288 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2495 (1) and Street No. 521 and bounded as follows, on the South by Walkeshwar Rod, on the North by the property of D. N. Bahadurji, on the West by the property of Taramati, widow of B. G. Gajiwalla and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, application may be made to the undersigned.

Bombay, 9th June, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory) will be proceeded with THIS DAY, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 10 a.m. daily under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sales of the remaining lots at the Hajee Bunder Depot, Sewree Bunder, will be proceeded with on SATURDAY, the 10th inst. and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) daily under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,
Bandoeng,
Cheribon,
Djember,
Djocja,
Kota Radja,
Langsa
Macassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan,
Pontianak
Semarang
Soerabaija
Solo
Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Tegal
Telok Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN.—Kobe.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

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Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ...... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.
Post card ...... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—PROFESSORS of German, Philosophy and Commercial subjects. Apply immediately to PRINCIPAL, Gujrat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.
A C13312

WANTED Two MATRICULATES as assistant teachers in the Palanpur High School on a monthly salary of Rs. 40-3-80. Binding for two years essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to the HEAD MASER, HIGH SCHOOL, Palanpur.
A R3913

WANTED—A RESIDENT LADY DOCTOR with good qualifications, for a maternity Home at Parel for the Working Classes, with Board and Lodging. Apply to Box No. 8124 Advt. dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13228

WANTED AT ONCE.—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE PERSIAN TEACHER, a Mahomedan preferred, and a qualified DRILL MASTER. Apply sharp stating terms to C. T. PARIKH, Vice-Chairman, M. J. High School, Board Viramgam.
A C13308

WANTED.—An ESTIMATOR with experience in Mechanical line. Applications with copies of testimonils should be sent to the DY. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road. Starting salary Rs. 100 plus 10 C. A. P. M.
A C13324

WANTED—An expert first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with English knowledge, thorough and practical experience of workmanship in Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply with testimonials and salary to RADHAKISHAN JAIKISHAN, Khandwa, C. P.
A R3964

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—(a) A PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, (b) A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, both qualified to lecture to the highest classes of a First Grade Arts College: Pay and prospects according to qualifications. Apply before the 20th instant to the PRINCIPAL, SAMALDAS COLLEGE, Bhavnagar, Bombay Presidency.
A C1322

WANTED for a Mill in Deccan an ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER with a practical knowledge of the work. Only those who know erection work also need apply stating caste, age, previous experience, lowest salary expected and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 8143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13318

WANTED for the Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore:—(1) One HEAD MASTER, preferably a Jain. (2) One SCIENCE GRADUATE. (3) One GRADUATE to teach History and Geography. (4) One GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected to the undersigned. Applications must reach before 20th June. Jains would be given preferance. TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore.
A C13258

WANTED—For the staff of the All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad:—(1) A well versed AYURVEDIC INDIAN BOTANIST, (2) A PROFESSOR of Ayurvedic literature, also conversant with practical Ayurvedic Chemistry. (3) A GRADUATE in Botany and Zoology. (4) A GRADUATE in Physics and Chemistry. (5) A HAKEEM, learned in the Unani system. Apply with particulars of qualifications, pay, the amount of knowledge of various languages, etc to the PRINCIPAL, All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad.
A R13308

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MUSLIM GRADUATE of English experience is open to engagement as Tutor, Companion or Secretary. Willing to go to Europe. Please write to Box No. 8140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3967

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO RENT—A GODOWN in Valabh Bhuvan Bldg., Dubashwady, opposite Amrutwady, Girgaon Back Road, Convenient to dealers on Sandhurst Road. Apply on spot.
C R3953

TO LET.—One large room for office. See VITHALDAS MOOLJEE, 46, Churchgate Street.
C R3371

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMAR- [illegible]

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Airy big rooms and small ones with Board. E. L. and Fans at "JANNATI TERRACE". Woodhouse Road, Mid Colaba.
C R3957

COMMODIOUS GARAGES To Let near Post Office, secure and lock up quite suitable for luxurious car, moderate rent. Apply MR. COOPER, 159, Middle Colaba.
C R3965

TO LET.—A big GODOWN at Jacob Circle near Simplex Mills, and a small godown at Modikhana. Apply to LAXMIDAS G. DOSSA, 14, Humman Street, Fort.
C R3937

TO LET.—Commodious storied HOUSE in the Suburbs, five minutes from G. I. P. Station. Splendid view. Apply to Box No. 8146, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3979

TO BE LET.—Hasanali sea view at Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary. Apply within or A. HASANALI & CO., Glassware Merchants Chuckla Street, Bombay.
C z R3984

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 13-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R9483

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—prrof two-year-old season-grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111), "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA RUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 18124

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A second-hand FORD CAR, must be in good running condition. Apply Box No. 8145, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3975

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

20 N. H. P. MARSHAL BOILER with Donkey pump 16 N. H. P. Horizontal Compound Engine. Water heater with brass tubes 250 volt dynamo. All in good conditions except dynamo. The lot for quick sale in Lahore. No decent offer refused. Apply KANWARLAL KATHJU, Vachchowali Street, LAHORE
K R3911

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

EDUCATIONAL.

"DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Re-opens 12th June. Enrolments proceeding. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St."
M R3948

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Junnar (Poona).
M R3826

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1922, as usual. New classes for B.A. (Honours in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, History and Economics and Moral Philosophy) will be started, efficient staff. Separate lodges for Marathas, Lingayets, Jains, Sarasvate Prabhus, Daivadnyas and Namdevas, etc. Many scholarships for deserving Jain and Maratha students. Free accommodation, light and furniture to the Boarders, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Ask for prospectus and apply for admission. [illegible] KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KASHMIR GOODS.

DONEGAL TWEED Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24"). Hand picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Hive collected lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Ladies silk embroidered leather handbag Rs. 3-2-0 each. Gilgit boots for hill use Rs. 12-8-0 and Chapli (Sandals) with leather socks Rs. 6 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir).
T R3897

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1922, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 22nd May, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th May, 1922. R3901

FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS

ARE ADMITTED FREE in the Oosmania Medical College, Hyderabad (Deccan) and receive monthly Scholarships of O. S. Rs. 40 and O. S. Rs. 30 p.m. respectively for the Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon classes. For further particulars apply to—

THE SECRETARY.
C13814

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.

WE beg to announce to the Public that we have been appointed Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency of the above Company and have now commenced accepting business in Fire, Marine and Motor insurances at Tariff rates.

B. R. PARELWALA & SONS.
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
R3929

NOTICE.

WILL the gentlemen from Bombay who recently in my absence visited Pirpainti, E. I. Ry. Loop, Behar, to see my Agave plantation with a view to possibly starting a Cloth Factory, or any one else who may be interested, please communicate with me at once if he wishes to do business as these land will otherwise be put to a different use. Manager, Colgong Concern. P. O. Pirpainti, E. I. Ry. Loop.
13397

TO BE LET.

To LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort. R3978

NOTICE.

WADHWAN STATE WANTS TO SELL second-hand MACHINERIES viz:—Oil Engine, Press Engine, Pumps, Boilers, Sewing Machines, Eelctric Plant of 110 Volts, motor, steam Dunkey, Gins, electric fans, arc lamps, motor pumps, sawing machine, etc.

For particulars apply to—
DEWAN, WADHWAN STATE,
Wadhwan City.
C13272

NO 20 STRIPPINGS FOR SALE

STOCK of 20s. stripping accumulated in "THE CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, is for sale. Offers for same will be received in the Company's Office at No 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 10th June 1922, alongwith a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per each offer. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject an offer or offers wholly or in part.

(Sd.) PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C15270

SALE OF POWA

THE OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has approximately 3.1/3 tons powa of good quality, which he offers for sale. Sample can be inspected in Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Offers should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, stating the quantity the tenderers are prepared to purchase and the rate per 100 lbs. without packing.

Offers will hold good for one month.
(Sd.) [illegible]
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy. Depot Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES

POONA SEASON.

TO LET.

PALATIAL BUNGALOW, richly furnished and centrally situated, containing Drawing, Dinning, Billiard-Rooms and Lounge. Spacious Bed-rooms with attached Bath-rooms, Electric Lights, Fans and modern sanitary arrangements. Beautiful Garden, Tennis Court, Stables, Garages, and servants quarters.

Apply to
MR. SOUTHAM,
Taj Mahal Hotel.
Bombay.
C13306

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

UNIVERSAL AUCTION

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

MOTOR AUCTION on SUNDAY 11 a.m. MATHIS CAR, 2 Seater, Zenith Carberettor, Bosch Magneto Sankey Steel wheels, 45 miles per gallon, Smart, Economical Extremely Tractable.
C3976

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that three motors No. 7236, 3837 and 5631 have been mortgaged to the undersigned. If anybody buys or receives as mortgage any of the abovementioned motors will do so at his own risk.

J. V. VORA.

Sonbagmahal,
Wulkeshwar, BOMBAY.
R3983

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that when making payments to the Bombay Municipality by cheque they should make such cheques payable to "The Bombay Municipality" and not to any officer of the Municipality.

(Sd.) R. P. MASANI,
Ag: Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, dated 20th May, 1922.
C18252

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO FOREST CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on or before 20th June 1922, for cutting and removing Timber from Magathana Forest, which admeasures about four thousand Acres and is situated at Borivli, Bombay Suburban District. All necessary information can be obtained at the Khote's Office at Borivli.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Inamdar of Magathana.
R3938

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS for the work of clearing materials from the Bombay Docks and carting them to Depots within the Island of Bombay for one year and three years will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the FRIDAY, 23rd day of June, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Bombay, 7th June 1922.
TA C13320

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE JOINT LIQUIDATORS of Phillips and Company, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) invite Tenders for the purchase of the business of the Company including the Goodwill, stock in trade, furniture and outstandings and, with the consent of the Principals, which the Joint Liquidators will endeavour but do not bind themselves, to obtain the several agencies held by the Company.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender" and addressed to the Joint Liquidators of the Company at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay, and will be received upto and inclusive of the 30th June 1922.

Information as to the nature amount and value of the stock-in-trade and other assets offered for sale can be obtained by any bona-fide Tenderer on application in person to the Joint Liquidators at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 P. C. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned but without interest if the Tender is not accepted.

The party whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Joint Liquidators a further deposit of 15 P. C. of the amount of his tender within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is communicated to him, and to complete the purchase on or before the 31st July 1922.

Failure to pay the second deposit or to complete the purchase by the date mentioned shall entitle the Joint Liquidators to forfeit the deposit or deposits paid and to resell the assets of the Company at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.
DINSHAW D. SHROFF.
Joint Liquidators of Phillips & Co.,
Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LANKA".

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES of cargo by our s.s. "Lanka" that the above named steamer has met with exceptional heavy weather on her trip from Cannanore to Bombay and sustained damage to her machinery, owing to which she had to be towed to port. Consignees will be given notice at our office before taking delivery of their cargo the amount of average deposit they are required to pay on arrival of the steamer.

R. E. COLLIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
East India Steam Navigation Company.
C13325

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re. HAJI HUSEIN VAHODINA DECD.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are requested to send in their claims within a month from the date hereof to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Bombay, giving particulars of the claims and also particulars of the documents in support thereof.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the executors of the will of the abovenamed deceased.
C13321

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF BIG LOTS of old wood, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, plate iron, angle iron scrap iron old furniture, table, chairs, cupboards, etc., old and new canvas, rubber, blankets, old clothes, old and new manilla ropes of various sizes, iron chain, life belts, electric wire, electric blowers, boilers, boats, roller machine complete, etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 12th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. R. I. M. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent., as deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases of default the lot will be re-sold without giving any notice at the risk of purchaser if so occasioned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Moghul House, Fort, Bombay.
No. 94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.
C18318

AMUSEMENTS

FOUR SHOWS DAILY.
Extra Show on Wednesday and Thursday at 3-30 on Friday at, 3-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m.

STAR CINEMA

Grant Road Tram Terminus.
FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY
BEGINNING TUESDAY
The magnificient Indian production
SATI SAVITRI
produced by HINDUSTHAN Film Co.
A special arrangement
BY SPECIAL REQUESTS
of our discriminate Hindu patrons has been made to show this film during the festive Savitri week. Our programme includes the famous Hindu picture with our popular wonder serial
WHIRL WIND
Featuring CHARLES HUTCHISON and a roaring two-part
COMEDY

under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY;
on
Saturday, 10th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m: (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA.
Sunday 11th June 1922 at 3. P. M. (S. S.)
MANAPMAN.
proprietors.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT AND FOURTH WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Juanite Hansen
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
WITH
Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most Startling mystery Sensation. It will hold you in its Vise-like grip of Suspense THRILL! THRILL!! THRILL!
Episode 10th. The Water Peril
11th Pawns of Power
12 tH. The price of a Throne
PATHE GAZETTE
AND
POLLARD COMIC
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY
3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Daily, 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE. No. 3455
TO-DAY
AT 5-15, 7, 8-45
& 10-30 P. M.
THE FAMOUS PLAYER LASKY.
Society Drama,
(in 7 Reels)
"Why Change Your Wife"
Featuring
GLORIA SWANSON, THOMAS MEIGHAN
and
BEBE DANIELS
Comedy
"THE FICKLE BLACKSMITH"
with
EDDIE LYONS AND EILEEN SEDGWICK
DE SOUSA'S ORCHESTRA
POPULAR PRICES.

NEXT SAT. BILL HART IN **The Return of Draw Egan**
FIRST TIME IN INDIA

THE EXCELSIOR.

—TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.—
MAY ALLISON
IN
" HER INSPIRATION "

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents.
"THE QUAINTS."

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
OUR FUN FRIDAY
includes one of the
BEST OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S
films
"SHOULDER ARMS"
"SHOULDER ARMS"
"SHOULDER ARMS"
in a Roar from Start to Finish.
" FIND THE GIRL "
featuring SNUB POLLARD
" THE LOVE LESSONS "

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT
6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
HOW'S YOUR HEART!
Can it stand the shock of spine-tingling thrills? Can it resist the jolt of sudden surprises? Can it cope with cyclonic sensations?
THEN SEE
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
THIS WEEK EPISODES 4, 5, and 6

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

Girgaum Tram Terminus.
FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Vitagraph's latest and best Serial
VEILED MYSTERY
with ANTONIO MORENO and PAVLINE CURLEY
SECOND INSTALMENT.
Includes another marvellous Century Comedy and three more episodes packed with new thrills and unseen punches.
COMMENCE EVEN TO-DAY!
This serial is also being shown at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA, BYCULLA

The Last Chance

To-day to see the immensly interesting 5-Reel Universal Photodrama
"Luring Lips,,
Featuring the pretty vivacious star
Edith Roberts
The Pro gramme includes a 2-Reel Roaring Comedy.
"P. D. Q!"
Featuring Lee Moran and the latest Universal International News.
To-night: 5-30; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Charney Road)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of NABBAT KHANUM, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, wife of Dost Mahomad Karmali, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort. .... Deceased.

DOST MAHOMED KARMALI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Furniture Merchant, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN, MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty Two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 26th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C13315

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DATTARAM RAMCHANDRA SANZGIRI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Book Seller, carrying on his ancestral business of selling books in the name of Ramchandra Govind and Sons, residing at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased for the use and benefit of his minor sons Ramchandra Dattaram Sanzgiri and Mangesh Dattaram Sansgiri and limited until one of them shall have completed the age of 18 years.

Bai INDIRABAI, widow of the said Dattaram Ramchandra Sanzgiri, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Street, without the Fort, of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty Two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD, ...
For Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 22nd day of May, 1922.
Messrs. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13249

COME AND PATRONISE
THE
Asoka Shoodh Swadeshi Bhandar,
KALBADEVI ROAD.
Emporium of Purely Indian Manufactured Goods
Opened by
MAHATMA GANDHI.
This Bhandar stocks woollen and Cotton Coating, Tussore, Tassa, Shirtings of various patterns, Cotton and Silk Saries for ladies, Silks from Benares and Bhagalpore etc., etc.
Guaranteed Spun and Woven in India.
Specialities in Tailoring and Outfitting.
Reasonable Rates.
6¼% SPECIAL REDUCTION
ALLROUND
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, June 7th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp		—
" " Sales of East India		200
" " Import		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—		
Mid Americans Spot		12 04
Egyptian F. G. F.		19 60
New York, 11 a.m.	July	20 47
(As known in Liverpool at	Oct.	20 41
closing time.)	Jan.	20 12
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	20 30
	Oct.	19 88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 7th,

Months.	To-day's price.
June	—
July	11 63
Aug.	11 50
Sept.	—
Oct.	11 33
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	11 14
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 00
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, June 7th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	11 76
July	11 69
August	11 62
September	11 [illegible]
Oct.	11 42
November	11 33
December	11 24
January	11 18
February	11 12
March	11 06
April	11 01
May	10 96

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	17 50
July	17 60
Aug.	17 75
Sept.	17 85
Oct.	17 95
Nov.	18 10
Dec.	18 15
Jan.	18 15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS,

Liverpool, June 7th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
" " " Fully Good	9 75
" " " Fine	10 15
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
M. G. Scinde Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	40,000
" Imports	39,000
" Stock	916,000
Actual Weekly Sales	22,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 7th,

Total in Sight	9887,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	422,000
East Indian " "	135,000
American " "	2980,000
Other " "	310,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 1th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York July	20 38
" " " Oct.	20 28
" " " Dec.	20 22
" " " Jan.	20 06
Spot Cotton at New York	20 [illegible]
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 38
Futures at New York July	20 26
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 77
Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	11 1/4
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	[illegible] 6/8
Do. Foreign	71 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 6th.

Future at New York	July	20 38
	Oct.	20 28
	Dec.	20 22
	Jan.	20 06

Liverpool, June 6th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	July	11 59
	Oct.	11 30
	Jan.	11 06
	Mar.	10 93

London, June 6th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 5/8 Dull
Bar Gold	£4/12/1 Quiet
Silver Spot	35 1/4 Unsteady

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 7th.

Rentes 5%	58
Bar Silver Spot	35 5 8
" " 2 months hence	34 5 8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China Sellers Uncertain	
Interest day to day loans	1 3 4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3 8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, June 7th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. June-July Sellers	51
Barletta Russo 62 lbs. June-July Sellers	50 3
Australian 62 lbs June Sellers	54
Tone:— Inactive.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July	£ 18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 17 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quiet May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers Inactive	£ 18 7/8
Linseed, Argentine June-July quiet	£ 19 1/8
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B	£ 62 7/8
Copper, Braziers'	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 85 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 5/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	67 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	57
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt	10
Plantation First Latex Crepe June steadier	7 3/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June July Nominal	19/6
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Nominal	20/
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Nominal	20/9
Tone:—Quieter.	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 8.

To-day 82 points were reported higher in New York futures. The advance was due to renewed unfavourable weather reports, and if the weather continues bad there it is quite possible that the advance may go still further. The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 496 and steadily advanced till Rs. 505 on offices and one of the Japan houses buying. From this level it declined to Rs. 502 on jobbers selling and again advanced to Rs .505 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 507. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 506 and touching Rs. 507 closed at Rs. 504½. Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 430 and steadily advanced till Rs. 442 in accordance with buying in Broach July-August and Oomra September. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 441. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 444 and went up till Rs. 457 on buying by offices and a Japanese house. The prices fluctuated sharp between Rs. 457 and Rs. 452 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs [illegible]6. F G M G Bengal-July was Rs. 370 nominal. Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the inquiry was nominal. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTAT[illegible]

B[illegible]bay June [illegible].

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	[illegible]01 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	37[illegible]
Fine Oomra	July	44[illegible]
" "	Sept.	45[illegible]
Southerns	July/August	50[illegible]

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	50[illegible]
Fully Good Bengal	July	375
Fine Oomra's	July	44[illegible]
" "	Sept.	46
Southerns	July/August	50[illegible]

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8th.

Description,	Super Fine	F Good	Good	fine	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	398	378	358	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	470	455	440	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	505	490	475	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	490	475	460	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	529	519	509	—
Southerns	—	—	534	524	514

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 7th June 1922.

Cotton	10820	Bales.
Wheat	12016	Cwt.
Linseed	14289	"
Rape, etc.	2486	"
Gingelly seed	387	"
Poppyseed	672	"
Groundnuts	1042	"
Castorseed	2038	"
Rice	617	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	6/01	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1675	"
Jowars	124	"
Mussur	Nil	
Barley	406	"
Bajra	960	"
Coal	412	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

June 8.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-1.
Bars gold forward, 27-0-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 26-15.
Bars silver ready, 96-10.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 96-11.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 94-8.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 3/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 13/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 1/2.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 17/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady but uncertain.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 313.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 333.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 323.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 164¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 159¼.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 202.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 181.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 347.
London gold ready, sh. 91-6.
London silver ready, d. 35-10.
London silver forward, d. 35-10.
Tone of Silver—Steady—India and China bought.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.50½.
French Exchange, Frcs 49.30.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.40.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 86.20.
German Exchange, Mrks 1260.
Prague Exchange, Krons 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 86-8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99-14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100-8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Owing to flat gunny market jute shares opened unsettled and for a time there was uncertainty and hesitation on the part of speculators to operate. Howrah and Clive Street opened at 42 and 36 respectively and after a large number of shares changing hands prices firmed up by one rupee in each instance. Thereafter weaker rates for Hessians again told on the prices and the whole sellers had to accept lower figures for the stocks they had to negotiate. Cottons were not so steady. A few sales in Dunbars brought down their price to 445. Keshorams were practically at a standstill. Coals kept quite steady in the absence of any large business. Ramgur registered a drop on its last quotation, otherwise there was not much alteration in general aspect. Miscellaneous and industrials did not disclose any interesting features. Fully paid up imperial banks were wanted with war loans maintaining their position. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—6 per cent. bonds (1926) Rs. 100/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) Rs. 1412/8.

Railways:—Bengal Provoince Railway 5.

Cotton:—Bowreah 895 S I, Dunbar 455, Keshram 15.

Jute:—Alliance 543, Anglo-India 372, Auckland 219/8 Budge Budge 450 Clive 37/4 Craig 8/12, Dalhousie 365, Fort Gloster 154, Fort William 355, Gourepore 638/8 s. i. Howrah 43/8, National 270 s i, Naihati 547, North brook 55, Nuddea 52, Orient 162 Reliance 42/4, Standard 437/8, Union 482, Waverly 11/4.

Coal:—Bhagora 14/12, Bansdeopur 42/8, Bokaro Ramgur 45/4, Burrakur 3, Equitable 28/4, Ghusick and Muslia 27/4, Govindpur 23, Jainty Central 14/6, Guardi 15/4, Jamla Kendra 16-6, Sitarampur 21, Sowardih 9, Sudamdih, 4/8.

Miscellaneous:—Murree Brewery 166, Bengal Brass 1/4, Indian iron and steel 48, Marshall and Sons, 7, Titagur Paper 12, Bengal Telephone 273, B. I. Corporation ordy 8/8, do deftd 18, do prep. 102, Fairbairn Lawson 4/8, Great Eastern Hotel 231/8, Indo-Burma Tin 6, Spences Hotel 13/12.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and thirteen thirty-two pence and demand Bills one shilling three and seven sixteenth pence.

FALL FROM A HORSE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 7.

Mr. E. Conrab Smith, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, who was out in the opening meet of the Ootacamund Hounds on Monday met with an accident. His horse stumbled throwing him on a rook. Mr. Smith received severe bruises. He is making rapid progress towards recory.

AN URDU PAMPHLET FORFEITED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 7.

The Governor of Madras in Council declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies whereever found of phamphlet in Urdu entitled "Fughane Muslim" (Wailings of Muslim), printed at "Gulzaro Ahmed Press," Khan Mohallas, Bombay, and published by Mahomed Ibrahim, Sergeant of Khilafat Volunteer Corps, and Ahmed Muccadam and Nazarullah Muccadam, of Madanpura, Bombay.

A Trichinopoly message says that the offices and workshops of the South Indian Railway Company at Trichinopoly were closed on the 5th out of respect to the memory of the late Sir John Rees, who was one of the Directors of the Company.

SHARE REPORTS

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid,	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1620
" Contributary	125		"		280
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	121
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	38
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as.10	16/2 xd.
Chartered Bank	£ 5	£5	apr-Oct	" £	80
Eastern	£ 5	£10	"	"	90
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125		48%	£ 119
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12 1/2	"	"	15%	£32 1 2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct	9%	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid,	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	1[illegible]
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	"	912%	500
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	"	9%	104
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	89
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	51
Dhond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug	5%	65
Khulna-Bagirhat	100	100	"	4%	109
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	82
Mandura Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug	"	58
Pachora-Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara-Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	80
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept	"	580
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	87

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid,	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	41 8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	..6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1 2%	293 xd
Katni Cement ord	100	100	"	12	285
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1380
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-9-4	30 8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid,	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2675
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305 a
Apollo	50	—	"	"	86 4
Birla mills	100	—	"		90
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1225
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-sep.	88	1653
Bradbury	250	250	"	65	1130
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	60	922 8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4955
Colaba Land	700	700	"	130	2415
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	255
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	[illegible]20
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1922/8
David	250	250	"	105	1815
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1280
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	"	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov.	60	565
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	175
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1470
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	182	2100
Globe	100	100	"	"	207/8
Gokak	100	100	"	"	235
Indian Bleaching	100	100	"	"	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	692/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	..	480 x
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	62	895
Khatao	100	100	"	"	6.0
Kilachand mills	100	100	"	"	18
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3860
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5200
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	265
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	815
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	880
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	47 0
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	330
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	5550
New Great	200	200	"	70	930
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct	"	710
Paban	250	250	"	95	955
Pearls	250	250	"	92	1245
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	9 5
Premier	100	100	"	"	165
Planet	100	100	"	"	282/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	298
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"	573/7
Shapurji	102	101	July	25	392 8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	17[illegible]0
Simplex	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	6	1012/8
Standard	309	500		220	[illegible]
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	12 0
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct	300	5360
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1100 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	2300

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid,	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	18[illegible]	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000		49	750
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	53	"	"	131 4 xd
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	31	815 xd

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid,	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
A'coob	102	123	"	163	545
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	555
B. Burma N.I.	50	125		10	152/12 pr
Bombay Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	14[illegible]0
Bt. Burma Pet			" Mar Oct.	as 6p3.	10/2
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		242/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		"	12	90
New India Insur.	25	250		"	21
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	850
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	53	850
Scindia Steam	30	30		"	7
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	75	75	Sept.	13	73 12
Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/8	293/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	67/8
N. Ded	400	400	"	"	270
Wise Oil	190	190	"	"	67/8
[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]

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Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
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A Soap that instantly Dyes as it washes all kinds of cloth in all colours
FAST COLOUR
A household dye soap in its simplest forms. Will dye and redye to any shade.
A product of the German chemical Industry, it can easily beat any Soap of its kind.
Wanted Sub-agents everywhere on liberal commission.
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D. MOHANLAL & Co.,
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If your hair is white or gray why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box Re. 1-9-0 Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
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BOMBAY.

NON-MOSLEM MINORITIES IN TURKEY.

THE OTTOMAN GREEKS.

I.

BY K. K. ATHAVALE

With the Christian minorities we come to the most ticklish side of the Turkish question. The Greek problem and the Armenian problem have been explained several times in England, France and America, with the fullest details and by men who were or are the most authoritative specialists. I could only mention the essential points and mark, so to say, the last phase. At the time when M. Pernot set foot in Turkey, everything contributed to buoy up the Greeks in Turkey with a confidence which the events have not justified, and with the ambition, which, as it appears now, could never be completely realised. The Hellenic armies had triumphed in Asia; England had not stinted in her technical aid or financial and moral support to those whom she had chosen as her soldiers and the instruments of her policy in the Levant. They even announced the formation, either at Midia or Rodosto, of a legion bearing the glorious name of Constantine the Great, and destined to march on the capital of the Empire; and in the minds of many of the Greeks, the triumphal entree of the King of the Hellenes into Constantinople was but the question of days. A reflexion of this state of mind would certainly be found in some of the conversations I am going to report. Meanwhile, the care I have taken to consult only men of sufficiently large spirit and clear views to dominate circumstances, assures a certain character of generality to the views I have collected. They translate less the impression of a moment than the profound and reflected sentiment of a situation pre-defined long since.

A very Parisian Greek gentleman, the son of a former Turkish ambassador and who was himself at one time one of the Sultan's ministers, had expressed a desire to meet me at his place with some of his compatriots, chosen from the most notable and representative men of the nation. At my request our host had taken care to define himself the object of the interview. The question was to know if the Greeks could yes or no, continue to live with the Turks and form part of the Ottoman Empire.

"We have done what we could," began M. K. . . , to live in amity and friendship with the Turks. The generation which preceded us extolled collaboration (cooperation) and practised it very loyally, not only in the great affairs of State, but even in the every day life of this work-a-day world. I must also acknowledge that the Turks lent themselves readily to the work; for, howsoever strange it might appear to you, it is a fact, that the only nation to secure their confidence is the Greek nation. They entrust to the Jews or the Armenians the work of satisfying some of their inferior wants; but it is to the Greeks that they go to choose their doctors, their advocates, and their statesmen.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Meanwhile our good offices, private or public, have never been recognised by a formal guarantee of a condition such as free men and Christians could accept. In this State, in this city where we all live, the Turks treat us like subjects and intruders. For, the Greeks here are in their own land. Constantinople is their heritage, and should belong to them.

"There is but one question in the Orient, it is the question of Constantinople. To leave this city in the hands of the Turks is impossible—to leave it to the Russians would be dangerous. We ourselves have often told the Turks that rather than see the Russians in Constantinople we would like to see them (Turks) permanently installed here. To return Byzantium to the Greeks was the only way of solving • the question of the Orient. The Khilafat, you say? Well, the Mussalman Khalifat needs little force and eclat to hold it, and that remains to it in the single fact of being installed in the city in which the Roman Emperors formerly held court. Chased from Constantinople, the Turks and their Sultan would no longer count for anything, either in the world at large, or in the world of Islam."

I here remarked that when they had succeeded in chasing the Turks from Europe, it would be necessary to put them somewhere.

"They should return to Asia, whence they had come," replied M—Bey. "I was a minister in the Ottoman cabinet at the time of the Balkan war. After Ichataldja, the Grand Vazir called the council together, and they deliberated on the question of transporting the seat of Government to Asia, to Koniah, for example. All approved this resolution. I alone opposed it, declaring that being a European minister, I intended to remain in Europe. You will note from this that if the Turks are shown the way to Asia they will take it without creating any difficulty. As to the question of the Khalifat, I do not understand why the Christians of the West would be so perturbed thereby. They always compare the Khalif with the Pope. But they are wrong. The Sultan of the Osmanlis is Khalif only by chance, since a few centuries. Even to-day his religious supremacy is not acknowledged by the Mussalmans of Morocco or those of India, neither by those of Persia, nor by those of Afghanistan, nor even, if we consider it well, by the Arabs.

THE STRAITS.

Next the question of the Straits, but it is independent of that of Constantinople. Greece, once installed here, would very well accept the internationalisation of the Straits, with the control thereof vested, for example, in the League of Nations. You are now constrained to recognise that the solution of 1878 was bad. No one was able to prevent the Turks from opening the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the Germans. In war, there is no neutrality which could be maintained. See, what took place in the case of the Suez Canal, theoretically neutral: the Allies disposed of it as masters. The end to be attained should be—must be—to keep the Straits away from Germany and Russia. Take stock of the most efficacious way of doing it, and adopt it. Greece will place no obstacles in your way. But if France and England do not put in accord their respective policies on this point, we might see England, alone by herself, opening and closing the Straits at her convenience and in consonance with her designs, being the strongest Power on the sea. We passionately desire such accord established between our two protecting Powers. Greece feels herself attached to France by a profound sentiment and following a long tradition. It seems to us that to-day this tradition is being compromised, and not by our fault. The attitude which France has adopted in regard to us has astonished us. How do you explain?

"Mon Dieu!" I replied with some heat. "The attitude of King Constantine had been the one, rather, to astonish France."

"The episode to which you allude was very sorrowful for us", warmly resumed my inter-locutor, "But after all it is but an episode, and you could not, in fairness, make an entire nation expiate for the sins of a single man. We, even here, have for a long time, condemned Constantine for his conduct towards the Allies. When the question of making an address of congratulations to the King on his victory came up on the tapis at Phanar, there were long hesitations, and even strong opposition to the project. These are facts which should be well-known in France."

"We do not ignore them," I replied. But we also know that England had deployed great efforts to thrust the Greeks into Asia, and afterwards striven to insure victory to their arms. And we ask ourselves with some anxiety, whether in installing Greece at Smyrna and at Constantinople, England had not the thought at the back of this action of installing herself at both places by and by.

"There is much to be said in support of that view," remarked M. P., who up to that time had taken no part in the discussion. England possesses in the East considerable, nay preponderating, interests. But is not France as much interested in coming to an understanding with her, rather than giving the impression that her resistance was impotent to achieve her purpose, and that the will of England was supreme in such questions?"

GREEK AGGRANDISEMENT.

There was a moment's silence and then I resumed: Our attitude could perhaps be explained by a third consideration. The Holy See, though quite deploring the revolution in Russia, was pleased to see the ruin of the autocratic papacy in Russia, because her destruction involved the ruin of Orthodox enterprises in the Orient. The Holy Father sees to-day Greece resuming on her own account the old projects of Russian Orthodoxy, and menacing, by her propaganda, the positions which the Catholic Church maintains so laboriously in Western Asia. Now, in the Levant, the destinies of France and those of Catholicism, are linked to each other by a secular tradition. Every attack against the Catholic religion in the Orient has the appearance of being directed at the same time against France. At Constantinople and at Ismid, as at Smyrna, at Eski-Shehir and at Angora, the Catholic schools are, in a great majority of cases, French schools. And, if my information is correct, our French missionaries have never had to run after prospective scholars as the Hellenes have had to, recently, in Asia Minor, in Macedonia, and in Thrace.

At Adrianople, we had five schools with 1,200 scholars; to-day, in the three schools we have been able to reopen, there are only 180 children, and their parents have to submit to all kinds of vexations at the hands of the Greek authorities. At Enidge-Vardar, the *Filles de la charite*, a French religious order, had opened a little school, to which the children ran in great numbers. The Greek Mayor of the locality, armed with an unknown law, ordered the parents and guardians of the children to send them to the Orthodox schools or else to pay a fine. At Salonica, the Greek official journals denounced with great indignation a falsehood as due to a "conspiracy of Catholic priests": The accused priests are all Frenchmen. At Eski-Shehir, the soldiers of Papoulas occupied without formal requisition the French cuhrch and school. At Broussa, a few days ago (on 6th August, 1921), Father Clandien, superior of the Order of Assumptionists, and Rector of the French College was arrested without any reason by Greek gendarmes and marched, like a criminal, between four bayonets, to the Police Post, only to be released a few hours after. An exasperated nationalism, and the human passions ordinarily unchained in times of war might, perhaps, explain these incidents, but you should not be astonished if they have produced in France, and not only in Catholic centres, a very painful impression. How could we remain unmoved, seeing that everywhere where the Greeks advance in the Orient, French influence is placed under check and French works are compromised?

"It is a great mistake of France to believe that she owes her immense influence in the Levant to her religious works and associations! But that is nothing . . . it is but a very little portion of the question,—And M. K. put, in his words, an extraordinary amount of animation. All of us, who have gathered here, we all think in French, we speak French like our mother-tongue. Think you that we have learned our French in your religious schools? Not at all, but in our Greek schools, and afterwards for a short time, in Paris. Who, do you think, come out of your congregationalist establishments? The small fry of bank and shop employees, and the clerks required by the foreign administrations like the Tobacco Regie, the Public Debt, and the Ottoman Bank. But as to the great affairs of the country, we Greeks hold them in our hands; we, the advocates and statesmen, the bankers, and the great merchants and industrialists. It is we who spread the language and the influence of France in the Orient, and it is we who would be to-morrow the best agents of French industry and French commerce in the country, provided France produces, exports, etc. . . . adopts here the only policy suited to her interests."

In Greek ecclesiastical centres, M. Pernot found a state of mind almost analogous with that revealed in the above discourse. It will be described in the next paper before we take leave of the swelled-headed Greeks.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND ARABIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my previous letter I have shown that it is only due to the insistance of the Bombay University to stick to their present method of examination that study of Arabic Language is not progressing. And I venture to believe that if the University fails to encourage the efforts of the Karachi Madressa Hasani Association for promotion of study of Arabic, the Arabic Language will sease to be a living language in Bombay Presidency.

In support of what I stated in my last letter I give below statistical figures which will at once show the deplorable condition of the teaching of Arabic in our presidency.

Result of Matriculation Examination in our Presidency:—

Year		Number appeared	Number passed
1912	....	4376	1436
1913	....	4823	2792
1914	....	5258	1594
1915	....	4214	1011
1916	....	4828	2339
1917	....	5382	1874
1918	....	5610	2934
1919	....	5189	2470
1920	....	5534	2952
1921	....	6021	2802

That is to say that there were on the whole an average of 5000 Five thousand students annually appearing for the Matriculation Examination of the University, out which an average of 2,220 passed every year, and were thus certified to be taken for higher studies. The following table will show how scarce were the Arabic Students

Result of Students who had taken Arabic in Matriculation Ezamination:

Year	Number appeared	Number passed
1912	2	0
1913	0	0
1914	1	0
1915	1	0
1916	0	0
1917	0	0
1918	6	0
1919	2	1
1920	1	1
1921	6	1

It will be seen from the above that out of a total number of 51,235 Students who appeared for Matriculation examination only 19 had taken up Arabic as second language, and that out of a total number of 22,354 students who passed the Matriculation Examination only 3 passed with Arabic.

Between the year 1912 and 1917 no student with Arabic as Second language had appeared from Karachi 'centre. The fruit of Madressa Hasani Association's work began to appear from 1918. The following Table will show what efforts were made by the Madresa Hasani Association of Karachi to popularize study of Arabic Language.

Year		Number from Karachi.		Number from elsewhere.	Passed.
1918	...	3	......	3	0
1919	...	2	......	0	1
1920	...	1	......	0	1
1921	...	6	......	0	1

Thus out of the 15 students who appeared at the Matriculation examination as many as 12 were from Karachi, and that all those three who passed the Examination were Karachi Students. This was due to the effort of Mr. Hasanali Yusafali Hamzabhoy who was engaged by the Madresa Hasani Association for supervising Arabic Classes of Madresa Hasani and for teaching Arabic to the students of Madresa Islam.

But it is a pity that the majority of the students who had taken up Arabic has failed. Of course good many of these failed in other subjects as well, but those who passed in all the other subjects should have been encouraged by grace marks At least those who were entitled to consideration under Rule 18 of the Regulation should have been declared passed. Most of the students are Gujratee speaking and therefore they have to face special difficulties. They have to learn and write altogether antagonistic characters, grammer and language. The Arabic papers issued by different examiners are of such characters that it is hardly possible to know the limit of knowledge required to pass the examination. The University refuses to prescribe the books with the result that the examiners select books written hundred of years old It also refuses to get the examination papers printed, and therefore the students have to decifer the handwritten paper, and if he makes a mistake of a "Nukta" here or there, the meaning is changed altogether. The fact that out of 19 students during the last ten years only three could pass the examination shows that more knowledge was demanded from the students than they could acquire and digest. Such expectations in the beginning of an effort would naturally crush the enthusiasm for encouraging study of this most noble language.

Sir, why the Bombay University still remains perverse in not fixing the course of Arabic for the Matriculation Examination when all the other Indian Universities have done so? Even the Bombay University has courses prescribed for examinations for higher efficiency. It is only the entrance to the gate of real knowledge that is getting practically closed by refusing to prescribe course in Arabic for Matriculation. If the course is fixed, young and fresh examiners will be careful while drawing up question papers, and will not transgress the limit of knowledge required from the students.—Yours, etc.

TAYABALI ALIBHOY ALAVI.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Charles Ringger as Consul-General for Switzerland at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, to be Resident, Kolhapur, Commandant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and Senior Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, retired.

Major J. C. Tate, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave for 6 months.

Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., of the Bombay Political Department has been granted leave for six months.

Mr. A. W. S. Barnard to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. H. M. Leverett, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. W. W. Cinnerd, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. C. Wilson to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. L. A. Gidney to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur

Mr. J. L. Collins, Superintendent in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. W. C. Hotman, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Kelly to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay while doing duty as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Petigara, Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, has been granted leave for one month.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, is granted, leave for one year.

Mr. J. Carter, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted, a further extension of the leave for 6 months.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., to act as Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay during the privilege leave of Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., and thereafter to be permanent in the appointment.

Mr. Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar, LL.B, to be Government Pleader in the High Court, for a further period of three years.

Mr. F. J. Master, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, is granted, leave.

Mr. A. G. Edie to act as Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison to act as Conservator of Forests, S. C., in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. W. Starte, on relief to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, vice Mr. P. E. Aitchison.

Mr. A. Lennox Stanton, Executive Engineer, Mechanical, in the 3rd Project Division, to act as Superintending Engineer, No 3, Project Division, during Captain Macdonald Clark's absence on leave.

Mr. G. D. Kundaji to be Marine Surveyor, temporarily, in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, vice Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Crutchley, D.S.O., resigned.

Mr. Kaikhushroo Rustomji Doctor, L.C.E., Assistant Land Manager, Development Directorate, to be the Arbitrator, in respect of the Vile Parle Town-Planning Scheme, vice Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, proceeded on leave.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., to be Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, on the expiry of the privilege leave granted to Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.

The services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander J. S Page. Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Karachi.

Mr. H. Hamill, Professor of English, Deccan College Poona, to do duty as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabshah Commissariat, Assistant to the Professor of English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to act as Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Shripad K. Brahmandkar's appointment as temporary part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the Sydenham College of Commerce nd Economics, Bombay, is extended up to 21st June 1923.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department vice Mr. C. M Baker, I.C.S.

The services of Major J. Morison, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 4th April.

Mr. A. W. Marks, Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, has been granted leave for six months.

Assistant Surgeon G. DeSouza Fylinto to act as Civil Surgeon, Alibag, vice Assistant Surgeon V. L. Sathe, granted leave.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, L.C.E., is appointed Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, relieving Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E.

On relief by Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Mr. Gavrishnkar Dullabji Daftary, B.E., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Western Nara District, vice Mr. J. L. Grant.

On relief by Mr. Daftary, Mr. J. L. Grant, A.C.G.I., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, relieving Mr. R. H. Hammett, who will then revert to his original rank as Assistant Executive Engineer.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Appaji Mujumdar, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Kolaba District, during the absence of Mr. A. W. Hanckel, Executive Engineer, proceeding on Special Duty in the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. F. E. Sharp to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the season report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 6th June:—

There was rain during the week in parts of Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak. Savantwadi and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Sowing commenced in parts of the Konkan, Karnatak, Poona and Satara. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	J'ne	h. m	ft. in.	J'ne	h. m.	ft.
F	9	m 11 31 11 16e	29 2 27 0	9	m 4 42 5 26a	14 11 18 5
S	10	m 0 12a 16 59	29 5 26 11	10	m 5 28 6 10a	14 11 18 3
S	11	m 0 49a	29 8	11	m 6 0 6 51	15 2 18 8
M	12	m 0 40 1 24a	29 7 28 10	12	m 6 35 7 20a	15 7 18 5
Tu	13	m 1 10 1 59	26 2 28 8	13	m 7 7 8 7	16 4 18 9
W	14	m 1 56 2 33	25 6 27 6	14	m 7 36 8 45a	17 1 19 1
Th	15	m 10 46 10 30a	28 8 28 11	15	m 4 0 4 22	16 2 14 8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.

S.s. Tana, Anderson, Yothenburg.
S.s. Pundit, Dingan, Calcutta.
S.s. Chindwara, Davidson, London.
S.s. Scalaria, Shackarip, Rangoon.
S.s. Akita Maru, Kotoru, Calcutta.
S.s. Shustar, Ashbery, Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S.s. Varsova, Jones, Basrah.
S.s. Chakrata, Gilchrist, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bombay Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chindwara for Antwerp.

S.s. Tana:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Tana, 3,447 tons, Captain E. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gathenburg, with a general cargo.

S.s. Pundit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pundit, 3,198 tons, Captain J. Dingan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.s. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain C. Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S.s. Akita Maru:—The W. Y. K. steamer Akita Maru, 2,310 tons, Captain Y. Kotaru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of pig iron.

S.s. Shustar:—The P. G. S. N. Company's steamer Shustar, 1,718 tons, Captain C. Ashbery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.s. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, 1,957 tons, Captain C. S. Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.s. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,692 tons, Captain S. M. Gilchrist, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 8.

S S Madura for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 1000 cwts ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Madura for London:—45 bales wool carpets, Grindly and Co; 40 bales lamb skin, 44 bales fox skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 149 cwts kismiss, M Jafarbhoy.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—160 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—2325 cwts linseedcake, 1000 cwts groundnut cake, Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales wool, M Nissim.

S S Blythmoor for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Blythmoor for Genoa:—2500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Treneglos for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 12000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Treneglos for Antwerp:—13 cwts casings Ad Meyer.

S S City of Batavia for New York:—3 bales wool carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 bales wool carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S City of Batavia for Philadelphia:—4 bales wool carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Woodfield for Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Chindwara for Hamburg:—550 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Chindwara for Ghent:—440 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Kobe:—67 cwts gum kathire, M H Dehdashti; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Osaka:—1900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Shanghai:—3600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—70 cwts cloves, C Dewkaran.

S S Akita Maru for Shanghai:—900 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co; 400 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd; 200 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 303 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Nagasaki:—1100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Bombay Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 1500 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co.

S S Bombay Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 8.

S. S. "Caledonia" from London, Agents Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Ltd.:—1,200 cask cement, 1 case chemicals, 5 case medicines, 26 packages boric acid, 14 case glassware, 123 bags chola, 44 bags moong, 2 bags gum myrrah, 2 case leather, 6 cask ivory, 50 case gin, 505 case whisky, 7 case cheese, 40 bags salt, 15 case cidar, 3,000 bags sugar, 23 cask tallow, 5 bale cotton wool, 1 bale cotton piecegoods, 1 case cottons, 4 case woolens, 2 bales serge, 1 case cigarettes, 10 case sealing war, 1 box pearls, 256 bars silver 2 case gold, 41 case gold, ingots 7 box gold coins, 33 box sovereigns, 22 box bar gold, 31 box dollars, 18 box specie.

S. S. "Soudan" from London, Agents Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Ltd.

750 cask cement, 1 case cement, 32 case medicines, 20 case glass bottles, 1 case glass ware, 5 cask glass ware, 3 case ivory, 25 case liquors, 70 case brandy and wine, 2,378 case brandy, 130 case gin, 221 case whisky, 10 case rum, 49 case wine, 3 cask wine, 4 bundles metal sheets, 4 cases metal sheets, 5 cases essential oil, 48 cases paper, 45 bale paper, 28 drum paint, 14 case paint, 2,864 kegs paint, 4 cask colour, 80 case colour, 29 pkgs. varnish, 40 cask varnish, 84 case varnish, 138 case cheese, 10 case garden seeds, 5 case tobacco and cigarettes, 6 case cigarettes.

The Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. L. S. Hudson of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., to serve as a representative of the Chamber on the Board of trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of Sir Arthur Froom, Kt., who has obtained leave of absence from the Board meetings from 3rd June to 31st October, 1922.

Dewan Bahdur Raghvaiah, Dewan of Travancore, his left for Ootacamund in connection with the Joint Conference, regarding the Cochin Harbour Scheme, which is to be held there on the 10th instant.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 7th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches..	29.718
Temperature of Air	..Degrees..	87.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	79.5
Dew Point	..	76.9
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	8.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	91.9
Minimum do do	..	82.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do	miles..	180
Fall of Rain	inches..	0.00
Total fall during month	..	3.94
Do. do. year	..	3.94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th..		0.00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and in excess at Multan. Day temperature was below normal at Delhi; night temperature was higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the west of the division day temperature is slightly lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jodhpur and Karachi and humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and day temperature was below normal at Bhuj and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.16" of rain and Jubbulpore a very light rain. Skies are clear in the west and moderately clouded in the east of the reporting area. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and Saugor, nearly normal at Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and in defect at other stations. Temperature was below normal at Jubbulpore and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect. Night temperature was higher than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad had a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Belgaum humidity is in defect and day temperature was above the average.

General Remarks.—No improvement has occurred in the general weather conditions and the monsoon remains weak. Rain has fallen nearly general in south Malabar and a few falls have occurred in North Hyderabad and the North Central Provinces. The largest fall reported is 0.55 at Cochin. Strong winds continue to blow over Cutch and Kathiawar and the sea remains moderate at Dwarka and Karachi.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and a few falls re probable in the Konkan and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th June 1922.

The monsoon has weakened generally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Malabar, and local in Lower Burma, Central India east and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the southern Punjab, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and on the north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch, Mergui one, Tavoy four, Moulmein two, Cherrapunji three, Calcutta, Bahraich one, Sholapur, Raichur, Calicut, Cochin a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	At 8 hours.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 7th	90.7	82.9	42	..	0	0
Jask ..	101.1	87.3	56	..	0	—0.02
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 7th	110.3	94.8	49	..	0	—0.14
Punjab—						
Multan	103.7	89.8	57	—	0	—0.06
Rawalpindi	105.7	74.1	10	..	?	?
Lahore ..	105.5	82.8	47	..	?	?
Hissar	..	..	..	—	..	..
Ambala	101.7	80.0	48	—	2.40	+2.37
Delhi ..	99.6	79.4	47	..	1.66	+1.38
United Provinces						
Agra ..	102.6	8 5	41	..	1.15	+1.02
Mainpuri	101.1	82.1	55	—	1.27	+1.07
Jhansi	103.9	82.6	37	..	0.70	+0.18
Cawnpore..	103.6	84.6	45	—	0.79	+0.50
Allahabad	108.1	84.9	51	—	0.95	+0.02
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	117.7	83.4	68	—	0	—0.01
Karachi	90.0	81.7	82	—	0	—0.07
Ajmer	99.4	82.8	62	—	0.64	[illegible]
Jaipur	103.5	76.8	44	0.07	0.11	+0.06
Kotah	104.6	80.8	47	—	0.28	—0.89
Mount Abu	88.0	66.4	88	—	0	—0.56
Gujrat Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	94.4	76.1	62	—	0	—0.10
Dwarka	89.2	83.2	81	—	0	—0.37
Veraval	86.	83.6	86	—	0	—0.1
Rajkot	100.3	81.5	66	—	0	—0.1
Bhavnagar Para	103	82.8	55	—	0.28	—0.19
Surat	92.7	81.4	69	0.06	0.06	—0.34
Ahmedabad	108.2	83.1	67	—	0.22	+0.29
Deesa	104.6	81.2	60	—	0	—0.03
Neemuch	97.7	78.5	68	..	3.18	+3.04
Indore	98.1	76.6	67	..	3.16	+3.55
Central Provinces						
Jubbulpore	97.0	74.9	80	0.09	2.24	+2.18
Saugor	98.4	76.8	59	0.16	1.95	+1.05
Hosangabad	100.9	77.8	60	—	1.95	+1.46
Khandwa	103.0	70.0	59	..	0.97	+0.65
Akola	102.9	80.5	61	..	0.77	—0.56
Amraoti	103.0	81.3	48	—	0.28	—0.75
Nagpur	103.8	82.1	46	0.62	0.66	—0.64
Chanda	107.1	84.0	46	—	2.04	—0.24
Raipur	104.1	84.1	38	..	0.56	+0.52
Konkan—						
Bombay	91.9	78.4	74	—	3.94	+1.31
Ratnagiri	90.1	82.2	78	—	3.18	—2.67
Marmagoa	89.0	81.5	78	0.01	4.01	—1.27
Karwar	88.7	80.5	77	0.03	2.85	—4.03
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon ..	101.5	76.2	56	—	0.51	—0.63
Ahmednagar	97.7	72.9	61	—	0.11	—1.47
Poona	93.5	73.7	60	—	0.41	—1.14
Sholapur	100.2	74.0	55	..	0.60	—0.90
Bijapur	96.7	72.1	69	..	1.36	+0.14
Belgaum	89.0	68.5	70	—	0.06	—1.97
Aurangabad	99.9	73.3	62	—	0.98	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.1	77.2	60	0.10	0.68	+0.11
Hyderabad	101.4	79.1	64	—	0.15	—0.96
Malabar and Ceylon						
Mangalore	86.2	76.4	86	0.05	6.40	—1.80
Calicut	86.2	76.5	91	—	2.93	—4.12
Cochin	84.8	76.5	87	0.58	4.29	—2.78
Colombo	87.2	78.4	85	0.14	4.07	+1.02
Madras Excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	101.3	88.0	57	—	0.34	—0.07
Bellary	99.1	76.2	49	—	0.09	—0.59
Cuddapah..	101.6	82.8	53	..	0.98	+0.19
Madras	103.8	81.3	64	..	1.22	0.75
Bangalore..	88.5	67.8	61	..	0.94	—0.27
Coimbatore	92.3	72.1	74	..	0	—0.42
Trichinopoly	102.1	80.5	57	—	0.20	—0.27
Negapatam	100.5	80.4	59	..	1.24	[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The School-leaving Exam. results. Bombay University, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 10.

Harwood League Football Competition, at the Cooperage, Kick-off at 5-45 p.m. (R. G. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana).

Public meeting at Santa Cruz. Speeches on the present situation by Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Jamnadas Mehta.

Public meeting to protest against the proposed increase in tramway fares, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Rao Krishnarao Narayen, retired Assistant Superintendent of the Bombay Government Secretariat died on 7th June, 1922. Deeply mourned by his wife and children.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN BHULESHWAR.

On the occasion of the sacred thread ceremony of Shree Dixitji, the son of H. H. Goswami Shree Gokul Nathji Maharaj of Bada Mandir, an exhibition of Khadi and other Swadeshi articles will be held at Gulalwadi, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, to-morrow (Saturday). Opening ceremony will be performed by H. H. Goswami Shree Krishnajivanji Bavasaheb at 4 p.m.

RE-CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Mrs. Gangoobai Abhyankar (age 38) who was a Christian for 17 years, renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. She was reconverted by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on 29th May, 1922, in the presence of members and friends. Mr. S. B. Vaidya acted as Acharya and Mr. S. A. Mirgunde as Fire-warden.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

TO-MORROW'S PROTEST MEETING.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TRAM FARES.

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and the Indian Passengers' Association, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the proposed increase in tramway fares.

"MAHATMA SERVICE LEAGUE."

With a view to start "Shri Mahatma Service League" in Bombay, there will be a public meeting in the Vanita Vishram Hall, to-morrow (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerney will speak on its aim and objects, and Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside. The main object of the League will be to promote the Industrial progress by self-help system.

HUMANITARIAN PROPAGANDA IN MOFUSSIL.

With a view to propagating useful and instructive knowledge among the mofussil people, a party of humanitarian workers including, among others, Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Harjivandas Kalidas Mehta and S. H. Jhabwala will leave for Billimora to-morrow (Sunday), where they will address a public meeting on the same day, under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, and distribute humanitarian literature among the masses.

THE DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society an elocution contest will be held on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Hon. Juggannath Shunker Shet Girls' High School, Palao Road. Mr. B. N. Vagal, B.A., will preside. All are cordially requested to attend.

SALE FRANCAISE.

There will be a debate on "Happiness for All". 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), at the "Salle Francaise."

INDIAN AMERICAN DISPENSARY.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The formal opening of the Indian-American Dispensary in Princess Street, Pirbhai Building, next to Old Small Causes Court, took place on the 1st inst. The proprietors Dr. V. Koushik Pandit, M.D., of Bombay and Dr. E. L. Hinman, M.D., formerly of New York City Board of Health, both gave introductory speeches.

Dr. Koushik Pandit outlined in some detail the wonderful action of the indigenous drugs and their marvelous cures in chronic diseases where ordinary treatment has failed.

Dr. Hinman, then spoke and told of the good feeling and international bond of sympathy existing between America and India, and the desire of the American government and American citizens for closer international relations between America and Oriental countries, particularly India and China, where half of the world's population live to-day. He said that America harboured no prejudices, no ill feelings, no enmity, but was the best friend of peace and good will that any nation had to-day. America stood ready to aid in every way at all times in bringing about the greatest possible happiness, peace, and prosperity to all peoples regardless of colour, religion, or nationality.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was present, on the occasion, then made the principal address of the day. She told of her bringing up in a physician's home and her pleasure in witnessing on this occasion the union of India and America in one common brotherhood of scientific medicine and research of the Ayurvedic System of medicine aided by the latest methods and discoveries of the Western World. India needed America and just so surely America needed India's culture and ages of development. Mrs. Naidu said India did not desire isolation but to have her place among the nations of the world. She said America was not simply a nation, but in the hands of Almighty God the actual custodian of the destinies of the nations of the whole world to-day. America alone sought no territorial agression nor reparation; but wanted the everlasting friendship and good-will of all peoples.

Mrs. Naidu then officially declared the dispensary opened and believed it to be the first institution of its kind where Americans are thus united in medico-scientific clinical endeavour in this manner on an equal footing.

After Mr. B. N. Motivala had spoken a few words, Mrs. Naidu was garlanded and thanked for her excellent address. A mixture of "Gudhanna" was then distributed to the audience.

JEDDA MECCA ROAD SAFE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

Advices from Jeddah, under date the 24th May, report that the Jeddah-Mecca road is perfectly safe and that three caravans, which had left Mecca for Madina, had returned to Mecca before Ramzan, without any untoward incident. Health conditions are good.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sabaji Rajaram, a driver of Motor Car No. 7240 was charged with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human safety on the night of the 5th instant in Kumta Street, Fort.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the night of the 5th instant the accused left his car in Kumta Street in charge of the cleaner to be repaired and went away. While the cleoner was repairing the car, Narayan Sakuba, a friend of the driver, who was seated in it tampered with machinery and swerved the gear, with the result that the car proceeded towards the footpath and injured two labourers, who were asleep.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was not present when the car was in motion.

After the evidence had been recorded, the Magistrate discharged the accused.

Narayan Sakuba was, next, charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human safety. The accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Mohanlal, in the course of his address, requested His Worship to be lenient towards the accused and to give him an option of fine as it was his first offence.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine he recovered Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to each of the injured person.

ALLEGED INTERCEPTION OF MESSAGES

SIGNALLERS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency, Inspector J. Simmons charged J. S. Pereira (24) and J. S. Burn (24), telegraphists and R. M. Dave (30), and J. K. Dave (24), Hindoo merchants, with theft and wilfully intercepting, obtaining and making away with two telegrams and abetting one another in the Commission of the offence.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the first accused; Mr. M. D'Cruz, pleader, for the second accused and Mr. Kampani, pleader, for the third and fourth.

J. S. Veigas, a telegraphist, deposed that on the 27th May he was on duty from 2 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. He was working on the Madras line. He knew the first accused. When he (the witness) came on duty the accused asked him if he would like to exchange circuits with him. The witness agreed. The accused was not more than ten minutes on the witness' line. The accused then came back and told the witness that the Telegraph Master had ordered him to take his own line. On one occasion the witness had seen him on Poona line. It was between hours of 3 and 4 in the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godhinho, witness said that signallers, as a matter of practice, often changed machines without the permission of the Telegraph Master. The Karachi instrument was idle when he went to work.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield said he made enquires into the case. Between noon and 1. P. M. On the 27th ultimo the complainant Mr. Rozario came to the Police Station and lodged a complaint of theft against the first accused. He showed him some telegrams which did not bear numbers. The complainant stated that those were copies of telegrams that were sent from the Eastern Telegram Company to the Central Telegraph Office. The first accused was brought by the complainant and handed over to him. He, then, searched the house of the accused at Dhobi Talao and found some telegraph papers. The accused's elder brother was in the Eastern Telegraph Company. The accused, then, made a statement and gave the name of the second accused. He arrested the latter at 10 p.m. in his house. The witness found on his person a slip of paper bearing a message with the first accused's name. During the course of the enquiry it was found that the second accused was formerly employed in the Central Telegraph Office. Later on he made a statement and pointed out the house of the third and fourth accused, who were also arrested.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day (Friday).

SERIES OF THEFTS NEAR POLICE CHOWKY.

A correspondent writes:—For the last 8 or 9 days, a series of thefts are being committed in different buildings in the vicinity of Lamington Road Police Chowky. Only last week three rooms were broken into in Hanuman Building. No trace of the criminals has yet been found. On Friday in the University Settlement (near Kennedy Bridge), a thief entered one of the rooms and carried away jewels and cash by breaking open a trunk belonging to an old lady.

Again in the same place, on Wednesday in open day-light some clothing were found missing from the bed-room of the front block. The matter was reported to the police. No trace of the thieves has been found till now. Are facts creditable to the staff of the Lamington Road Police station?

"KILLLD BY A MOTOR CAR"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We fully agree with Mr. Sarma's letter in your issue of to-day. The motor car is proving a great danger to the public. Many accidents could be avoided if motor car owners and their chauffeurs were to fully realize the sacredness of human life, also by the trying Magistrates passing very severe and exemplary sentences on those who are charged for rash and negligent driving no matter what their rank and position are; otherwise it is hopeless to put an end to this inhuman, and scandalous state of affairs. Instances are not wanting where occupants have been actually seen laughing after "performing" a serious accident, or where cowards have run away leaving their victim quite helpless and rolling in dust.

Preventible accidents take place —

(1) By reason of a car going at full speed on the wrong side of a road in attempting to overtake vehicles ahead

(2) By incessant blowing of horns even when there is no obstruction or by failing to blow it through carelessness.

(3) Whilst turning at street corners at high speed.

(4) By sudden turns into very narrow side-streets not eppected even by most vigilant pedestrians.

(5) There a also is certain class of chaffeurs who take delight in frightening women, children and other helpless people by wilful rash driving.

(6) Then again by reason of the indulgent attitude of employers and magistrates and want of a sense of public duty by people who have witnessed the accident.

Something must be done, and we hope, something will be done without any further loss of time.—Yours etc.

J. B. AFNIAR.
DOSSABHOY S. DALAL

A CASE OF ALLEGED CHEATING.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. B. N. Athavle gave his decision in the case in which Dr. Cooper, of Cooper and Cooper, Commission Agents, charged Amratlal K. Adalja with cheating in respect of 300 bales of English yarn worth Rs. 2,25,000.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia and Mr. Rangnekar, Barristers-at-Law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleaders, were for the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The complainant's story was that the accused was a constituent of his firm, who had ordered out 600 bales of English yarn on behalf of the accused. The latter had by an agreement undertaken to pay for the goods prior to taking delivery, but when the goods came, it was alleged, the accused by deceitful means obtained from the complainant's manager the shipping documents of 300 bales, being the half of a consignment of 600 bales, took delivery of the goods and forthwith despatched them to Ahmedabad, and although he had sold the goods to his constituents at that place for cash, he had not made payment which was due to the complainant's firm. It was alleged that the accused was well aware of the fact that the goods were to be held in trust on behalf of the National Bank of India, in whose favour—pending payment to them on behalf of the merchants in England—trust documents had been executed by the complainant's firm and that consequently the goods were to be cleared and warehoused in the Port Trust Godowns on behalf of the Bank.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused's defence was that the complainant's manager had represented himself to be a partner in the complainant's firm and had delivered to him the shipping documents in the ordinary course of business, without any such condition as was alleged by the prosecution and that he had paid the complainant more than a lakh of rupees in part payment, but that the complainant was seeking to appropriate this payment towards certain other goods purchased by him. The accused admitted that from his own constituents at Ahmedabad to whom he had sold the goods in performance of a previous contract with them, he had received nearly 60 per cent. of the price, but he had withheld further payment to the complainant on account of a dispute which had arisen in consequence of the bad packing, shortage in weight and inferior quality of the goods for which he had submitted survey reports to the complainant's firm.

MAGISTRATE'S SUMMING UP.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, commented at length on the evidence adduced by the prosecution and particularly on that of Meherjina, the complainant's manager, and said Counsel for the prosecution had contended that since the amount involved in the case was two lakhs and a quarter, he (the Magistrate) should not arrogate to himself the function of a jury of nine good men and true, but commit the case to the High Court. The Magistrate quoted a decision of the Calcutta High Court in which it was held that it was not incompetent to a Magistrate holding a preliminary inquiry into a sessions case to examine the credulity of the evidence adduced in the course of the inquiry and that if he be of opinion that the prosecution evidence was not reliable he should not commit the case to the Sessions Court. The Magistrate quoted similar decisions of the Bombay High Court. Proceeding, he said the bed-rock of the case for the prosecution was the evidence of Meherjina, and that rock was, in his opinion, totally unsound. He felt that he ought not to send this case to the High Court to be heard before a jury. He, therefore, directed the accused to be discharged.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 8.

A representative of the Associated Press, in answer to enquiries, has been informed by the Alliance Bank of Simla that the facts stated in Reuter's telegram of yesterday, though somewhat exaggerated, regarding certain defalcations at their Calcutta office are substantially correct. Immediately the fraud was discovered the bank took steps for the arrest, extradition and prosecution of Mr. Fidler but owing to his having been on the continent his arrest has only just been effected.

MONSOON STRENGTHENING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The Monsoon has strengthened in East of the bay and rainfall has increased in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kumaon Hills local Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, North Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls also have occurred in Bengal, Central Provinces and West of United Provinces. Principal amounts are:—Port Blair four inches, Victoria Point one and a half, Mergui one, Tavoy three, Moulmein four, Bassein one, Akyab eight, Bhamo three-quarters, Dibrugarh and Shillong one and Seoni a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Upper Burma.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord George and Lady Lloyd accompanied by their personal staff, left Mahabaleshwar (Thursday) to take up their residence at Ganeshkhind, Poona.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Syed Dawood Magrela, resident at Harvey Road, Gamdevi, has reported to the police that his house was broken into during Wednesday night and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,175 stolen.

S. T. Sadashivan, residing in the same locality, reports that his place was also broken into during the same night and ornaments valued at Rs. 800 carried away.

BRITISH ENGINEERS' LOCK-OUT.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

In view of the nearing end of the great lockout of the British engineers, which commenced on 1st March last, the following brief, history of the negotiations which have led up to the present situation, from the pen of an English writer, will be read with interest:—

In 1907 the Amalgamated Society of Engineers signed a 7 years' agreement with the engineering employers, whereby both sides agreed to certain restrictions of activity, and machinery was built up to observe industrial peace. The agreement terminated in 1914 and both sides were in negotiations for the drawing up of a further modified agreement when the War broke out, and the new economic situation it created as a result of the increasing demand for skilled engineers placed the A.S.E. in a very favourable position. The employers were therefore anxious to get a definite truce signed.

With the prolongation of the War, and the continually increasing demand for munitions, the Government was forced to adopt all sorts of measures to get increased production, and owing to the fact that the officials of the trade-unions were afraid to fight the Government, strong unofficial Shop Stewards Committees sprung up in every large industrial centre.

They became very powerful, and the employers were forced to recognize them. The Shop Stewards popularized the cry "Workshop Control," and soon everybody was prophesing the new era of industry where the workers would gain increasing control in the workshops. The employers bowed before the storm, and agreed to the setting up of Joint Industrial Councils, Whitley Councils, etc.

AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

With the Armistice, the Engineering Unions pressed for a 44 hour working week, and finally won the 47 hour working week. This came into operation on January 1st, 1919. Its effect was immediately to call for new agreements in reference to overtime rates, night shift rates, apprentices, and the manning of machines. Endless conference were held between the unions in the engineering industry, and the engineering employers.

Agreement was reached on some of the points, but on overtime, the manning of machines and the alteration of aprentices no common ground could be found. These conferences lasted through 1919, and during this period the A.S.E., which was the most powerful skilled union in the engineering industry was negotiating for amalgamation with other skilled unions in this industry. On July 1st, 1920, the A.S.E. and nine other unions amalgamated and the Amalgamated Engineering Union (A.E.U.) was formed.

In September 1920, the first effects of the trade depression began to be felt, and the employers began to demand immediate settlement of the points at issue. It was finally agreed "that systematic overtime is a pernicious principle, but that the unions agree to their members working not more than 32 hours overtime a month where necessary."

Immediately this was adopted and put into operation, friction arose over the interpretation of "where necessary." The unions took one view, the employers another. It has long been the custom with English trade-unions that when unemployment is rampant, no overtime should be allowed unless it was on urgent repair work or on maintenance work.

Conference after conference took place; the employers led by Sir Allan Smith bullied and threatened the A.E.U., but the A.E.U. refused to depart from its previous attitude. This led the engineering employers to take a decision to lockout the A.E.U. men in April, 1921, but by this time the miners were on strike and to have gone on with the A.E.U., would have intensified the revolutionary situation that obtained at that time in England. The employers therefore stayed their notices. They knew that the A.E.U. was now paying out thousands of pounds per week in unemployment pay. (As the Summer of 1921 went on and unemployment increased tremendously, the A.E.U. had on an average 80,000 members out of work.)

This went on, the funds getting depleted until on November 7th and 8th, Sir Alan until on November 7th and 8th, Sir Allan conference of the A.E.U. and the engineering employers, Sir Allan Smith demanded that the A.E.U. should recommend its members to work overtime when the employers considered overtime to be necessary, without the union being consulted at all.

EMPLOYERS' BROADSIDE.

G. J. Brownlie, President of the A.E.U., again refused to recommend these terms to his members Sir Allan Smith then delivered a broadside into the ranks of the A. E. U. He said "the A.E.U. Executive Council must come out of the clouds and face the facts. If they are not prepared to ask their members to accept the employers' terms in reference to overtime, the employers *will reduce wages* and *man the machines* with whom they liked, and the Union will not be consulted at all."

This was a bombshell and the Conference broke up. The A.E.U. then called a special conference of the national officials in London on November 18th, 1921 and after heated discussions decided by 22 votes to 11 *to recommend their members to accept the employers' terms, in order that the door could be left open to negotiate with the employers on further wage reductions and the manning of machines.*

This recommendation was placed before the members and on a ballot vote a huge majority was against accepting the employers' terms.

The employers therefore decided to lockout the engineers on March 1st, 1922. This decision was put into effect, and about 250,000 members of the A.E.U. were locked out. In the engineering industry there are 50 other unions besides the A.E.U., and the employers then demanded that these unions should also decide for or against accepting this dictum of the right of the employer to do what he liked in the workshop.

These unions also took a ballot vote which also showed a majority against the empoyers' terms. This then presented an opportunity for all the engineering unions to show a united front against this onslaught of the bosses, but alas, the crafty S. Allan Smith knew that 47 of the 50 unions are in what is called the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation, and he also knew that there is great jealousy and personal bitterness between the leaders of the A.E.U. and the E. and S. Federation. Sir Allan Smith also knew that it is not overtime the A.E.U. is against, but that it is afraid of unskilled men being put on machines that have always been the preserves of the skilled unions, and he knew that the two unskilled unions were very anxious to get their men on the machines. The war had proved that unskilled men can man the machines very efficiently and this great lesson had not been wasted upon the bosses.

Therefore the employers' game was to divide the unions, and when M. Henderson and Mr. Bowerman, representing the Labour Party and the General Council of Trade Unions, began their task of trying to find a formula that would lead to a settlement, Sir Allan knew that it was very easy to find a formula whose interpretation would be disputed among the union leaders, which would thus break the united front of he unions.

Such a formula was found. The A.E.U. said it was exactly the same formula they were locked out or refusing, but Mr. Henderson said it was something better and recommended the other unions to start fresh negotiations on the new formula.

47 UNIONS DESERT A.E.U.

The other 47 unions agreed to this, and basely deserted the A.E.U. The employers then agreed to withdraw the lockout notices to the 47 unions, whilst further negotiations were taking place. After endless conferences, Sir Allan Smith calmly told the 47 unions on Good Friday morning that the A.E.U. interpretation was right, the employers demanded the right to give any orders they liked in the workshop and any discussion must take place *after the orders have been executed and not before.*

The 47 unions then withdrew and the employers again posted the lockout notices to the rest of the engineering unions. These notices expired on Tuesday May 2nd, and in addition to the A.E.U. members, being on the streets, their ranks are now augmented until we have over 850,000 trade unionists locked out of the engineering shops in England.

The miners' debacle is being repeated again, the lessons of that great betrayal have been lost upon the reformist trade union leaders. There is no unity; the skilled unions are fearful of the unskilled unions. The real fight has not yet begun, this lockout is but the preliminary skirmish.

Side by side with the engineering lockout, the whole of the shipbuilding trades are locked out, through a refusal to accept a reduction of 16s/6d a week. These unions are now balloting on the new terms of the shipbuiding bosses, which are still 16s/6d, only spread over a longer period. If they agree to accept these new terms, then they are locked out on managerial functions. If the engineers accept the terms of managerial functions, then they will have to fight against a reduction of wages. This is a correct picture o the English trade-union movement at the present time. The class-struggle is being waged with a bitterness never experienced before.

This year will be momentous in English working-class history; the disillusionment of the masses will be complete. Necessity will compel them to adopt the tactics of the united front and make it a tactic of action.

New battles and struggles are imminent. To-day it is the engineers and shipbuilders, to-morrow the entire trade-union movement of England will be fighting for its very life.

THE GREEK GUILT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Moslems and their Friends feel so grateful to you for your publication of the Report of the Inter-National Commission, which has been so long suppressed by the Lloyd George Cabinet! It is signed by the Representatives of Britain, France, America and Italy. And it says in clear terms:—

(1) "That the safety of the Christians has *not* been menaced in Aidin!"

(2) That the Greek occupation of Smyrna "assumed the aspect of a *conquest* and a *crusade*!"

(3) That the responsibilities for the misdeeds of the Greek troops lie with the Greek military High Command!

(4) That the Civil High Authority of the Greek Government at Smyrna is responsible for the *blood-shed of Turkish population by Greek Troops*!

(5) That the occupation of the Meander valley was without justification!

(6) That though there was hatred on both sides for centuries, the "*Greeks alone were responsible for the massacre of Menemen*!" It was "*a veritable massacre of defenceless Turkish civilians, without provocation*!"

For these reasons, the Commission advised their respective Government *not to allow the Greek troops to occupy Smyrna* or any other Turkish Territory—so great did they perceive the danger of the Greek occupation!

This was in October 1919. And yet the Greeks were allowed to stay; nay they were permitted to march; nay they were assigned the whole of Smyrna! And then followed the war between Greece and Angora.

My countrymen, Loyalists, Moderates, Nationalists, just study this document carefully and then speak out your mind candidly as to how the Turks have been tantalized, tyrannised, terrorised and yet blackmailed by the Greeks and their accomplices! Will you now sit quiet, you Ministers and Councillors? Will you not move your Governments? Will you not press them to cable Whitehall to end this anti-Turkish campaign? The cause of Turkey is just, and further delay means embitterment and exposure. Will not the Government avoid both?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

7-6-22.

"FOR ASIATICS RIGHTS"

CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY.

"NO REPRESSION CAN CRUSH SACRED CAUSE."

ANGORA'S THANKS TO HINDUS AND MOSLEMS.

The following letter has been received by Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

Delegation of Turkey (Angora),
Rome, May 16.

Dear Sir and Brother,

The Delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey received the kind letter of the 20th April addressed to H. E. Jelaleddin Arif Bey. H. E. being actually absent, I take the liberty of acknowledging its arrival and I beg you to accept the sincere thanks of the Delegation for it. I presented the enclosed letter to H. E. Jami Bey who has not yet left for Angora. I cabled to you on behalf of the Red Crescent Committee of Angora acknowledging the receipt of the thirty-four bales of clothing and blankets despatched to Adalia and begging you to present the warmest thanks of the Red Crescent to your honourable Committee and in general to our Indian brethren for their brotherly help. The sum of £75,000 you kindly sent at different times to the same Institution have also reached Angora. H. E. Ghazi Mushir (Field-Marshal) Mustafa Kemal Pasha, in answer to Mr. Mohamed Chotani, wrote a letter in the last days of December last, in which, in the name of the Government as well as of the Muslims of Turkey, he expressed his gratitude for the moral and material help our Indian brothers, Hindu and Muslim, are giving us in our struggle for the defence of Islamic and Asiatic rights and honour. The most vigorous repression in India and in other countries, the most brutal armed aggression in Asia Minor are and will be unable to prevent the triumph of our most sacred cause. Allah, in His Greatness, is protecting His humble servants fighting for more justice and less materialism.

"Natives" have awakened from the Atlantic shore's to the Pacific, and are claiming their rights. If Europe, in her rapacity and conceit, persists in her present attitude, the responsibility for the gravest events which will follow will be thrown on her, and on her only.

Before concluding this letter, I am glad to let you know that things in Anatolia are very satisfactory. The Government is concentrating all its energy to face all events. There is a good deal of misery among the emigrants from the invaded provinces and in that respect the aid of our brethren will be always most welcome. Nevertheless the moral of the people is very high; and, conscious of the importance of the struggle they are leading, they are confronting all difficulties with the serenity of the Islamic conscience, confident in the supreme Justice of Allah the Almighty. Believe me, dear Sir and Brother,

Most sincerely yours,
MUHAMMAD HILMI,
Charge d'Affa'res of Turkey.

BOHRA CONTROVERSY.

DIST. JUDGE DECLARE EX-COMMUNICATION ILLEGAL

It will be within the recollection of readers that a suit, that evoked considerable interest and excitement at Burhanpur and Khandwa, was filed aginst the Amil of Burhanpur and 20 ohers in the Court of District Judge at Khandwa by Khan Bahadur Fakrudin Mulla Motabhoy, a leading Borah citizen of Burhanpur, and one of the founders of the Coronation School at that place, who had been excommunicated by the said Amil of Burhanpur, praying to be allowed to enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Dawoodi Borah.

The suit, after being heard during a period of four years and six months, was decided on Monday last, when the District Judge, in the course of a lengthy judgment, held that Khan Bahadur Fakrudin was a member of the Dawoodi Borah community, and as such, was entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges, Dawoodi Borah in the community; that none of the defendants could interfere with his exercising such rights and privileges, and that the Amil had no power whatsoever to excommunicate the Khan Bahadur.

This result has evidently created a feeling of satisfaction among the Reform Party of the Bohras, and the consensus of opinion among them is that that the Khan Bahadur, who unfortunately did not survive (as he died only a few years ago) to know of this happy ending, of the controversy, would have greatly rejoiced at his triumph.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on 2nd June, 1922:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	Increase.	1,32,99,000
Other Deposits	,,	Decrease.	1,63,22,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs.	Decrease.	5,04,000
Loans	,,	Increase.	16,71,000
Cash Credits	,,	Decrease.	14,09,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,,		46,28,000
Cash	,,	Increase.	36,89,000

Percentage 37.46.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

By Mahatma Gandhi with an appreciation by Dwijendranath Tagore and bound in Khaddar:—

THE CHARKA Will solve the problem of economic distress in a most natural simple, unexpensive and business like manner.

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THE CHARKA bears not a message of ill-will to-wards the nations of the Earth but of good will and self-help.

THE CHARKA will not need the protection of a Navy threatening a World's peace and exploiting its resources but it needs the religious determination of millions to spin their yarns in their own homes as to-day they cook their food in their own homes Price Re. 1.

THE GREAT TRIAL

With Foreword by
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

This is a connected account of the whole proceedings of the great trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sankarlal Banker published with a view not only to place before the public the whole proceedings in a permanent form but also to carry the great Message of the living Christ to other countries than his to enlighten them on the meaning of the mighty struggle that is going on in India at present. Besides the articles which formed the subject matter of the charges against Mahatma Gandhi, the following are included as appendices:—

Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashram at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranth Tagore and Anusuya Sarabhai.

Price As. 4.

THE DRINK AND DRUG EVIL IN INDIA.

BY BADRUL HASSAN WITH A FOREWORD BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Dealing with a subject of vital public importance the author traces the growth of the drink and drug evil in India from as early as 600 B. C. down to the time of the East India Company, when the taxation of drink and drugs gave the Company a direct interest in the encouragement of their use. The author then shows that while the British Government, in laying down its excise policy, aimed theoretically at the discouragement of any increase in drinking it actually succeeded in encouraging it, in its effect to secure a miximum revenue, He gives detailed figures in support of his charge of official complicity in this evil and adds some suggestions for its eradication It is a book with a challenge.

Price Rs. 2.

BOOKS BY C. F. ANDREWS.

The Oppression of the Poor

The title of this book "The Oppression of the Poor" has been chosen with a deliberate purpose. For it has been the author's conviction, based on a long experience, that the revolution through which India is passing is not ultimately political. Far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age long problem of the suffering of the poor. Such suffering and oppression in India are not the product of modern conditions only, they appear to me to have become more accentuated in recent times. . . . We have to confront in India, in this our own modern age with its new problems, all the evils involved in a system of Government which is aloof from the people. . . . . We have to struggle against the vices in personal moral character which are inherent in a foreign rule,—the servility, the subjection, the lattery, the hypocrisy, by which men gain titles and power. Price Re. 1.

The Claim for Independence

Within or without the British Empire Price As. 8.

Non-Co-operation

Non-Co-operation
The Ways and Wherefores.
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ALL MAHARASHTRA MULSHI CONFERENCE.
WILL BE HELD ON
SUNDAY 11th June.
PROGRAMME:
From 8 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.
Speeches of the *Chairman* and *President.*
SUBJECTS COMMITTEE ELECTION.
1 p. m. to 4 p. m.
Sitting of Subjects Committee.
4-30 p. m. to 7-30 p. m.
Final Sitting of the Conference.
PLACE:
MUZFARADABAD HALL,
NEAR GRANT ROAD.

Answers to Correspondents.

◆

K. SUBBARAO (Bombay):—The arguments are not new and have already been ventilated very frequently.

N. O. O. (Poona City):—You are perhaps wise in withholding your name and address when sending verse—even in this era of non-violence.

"NON CREDO ETI" (Bombay) **R. B. GANTTO** (Bombay) and **THOMAS BARN** (Bombay):—The news-interest of the subject has been exhausted.

N. A. SHETH (Wadhwan):—Several representations on the subject have been published recently while the Anand Conference has also dealt with the matter effectively.

J. G. NENSEY (Bombay):—The Railway Company concerned should be addressed on the subject first.

S. DOSHI (Rajkot):—Mr. Sastri has already been advertised more than his influence as an "Imperial Asset" warrants.

A. CO-OPERATOR:—We can only offer you as advice for the future Mr. Punch's advice to those about to marry.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 9, 1922.

FUTURE OF BURMA.

◆

Ever since Sir Reginald Craddock was translated from Simla to Burma, he has been attempting to play the role of *ma bap* to the people committed to his care. But the Burmese, like ungrateful children, are kicking and crying, and won't have any *largesse* from their *ma bap.* If the picture of the Burmese *intransigeants*, drawn for the delectation of an innocent world by our official mentors, be true, one cannot but feel a certain amount of pity for Sir Reginald, who, like the man in the story, is always misunderstood. But we cannot quite accept the picture as veracious. As the Home Member of the Government of India, and before that as the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Sir Reginald acquired the reputation of a stiff reactionary; and that must be our view of an official, who after having spent so many years in India, still puts faith in political kindergartens for appeasing discontent among the people. We do not wonder that Sir Reginald Craddock's "Reform" scheme was thrown overboard even by the Government of India. Even after an attempt at modification his proposals were so very liberal that the Government of India "considered that the system proposed was still open to objection on the ground that at bottom all real power was retained in the hands of the head of the Government". Finally, the Government of India had to propose a truncated sort of reform which was neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red-herring. But an unrelenting Secretary of State would not let either of them have their way, and "finally decided on the application of the Government of India Act to Burma."

This decision having once been taken, there was of course no going back on it, and the Government of India, who have all along professed a very liberal attitude towards the reforms in India had to take the pill with as good a grace as possible. In the meanwhile political awakening in Burma was so rapid that the local Government could not believe in the new spirit that had come over the Province. Sir Reginald pursued a kind of Mailed Fist policy and tried to put down all political "agitation", with the result that the Burmese opposition to the milk-and-water proposals of reform became consolidated. When the Whyte Committee was appointed in October last "to advise as to the rules which should be made in order to apply the provisions of the Government of India Act, relating to Governors' Provinces in India", Burmese feeling had become so strong that the General Council of Burmese Associations definitely announced their intention of boycotting the Committee. "This attitude", says the Committee's report, "has throughout our enquiry been maintained by various Societies and individuals who own allegiance to the General Council. Several Indian Associations adopted the same policy". It is to be regretted very much that the Whyte Committee were led away by their own political predilections and partialities so that in arriving at their conclusions they either completely lost sight of or underestimated the influence of the factors at work. In one place they say:

> Paragraph 198 of the Joint Report, quoted above, was written at a time when movements of political opinion in Burma were only visible as uncertain phenomena on a distant horizon. To-day these movements are no longer distant, but form part of the daily preoccupation of Burman and European alike. Predictions regarding the political future in Burma freely made and universally accepted say five years ago, e. g., on the date of the Secretary of State's famous pronouncement on Indian policy, were still current in 1919, but have now been proved false by events. The record of our evidence contains convincing proof that the political awakening in Burma is not only a fact of profound significance, but that it has come about with astonishing rapidity. . . . Not the least important factor, moreover, in the ripening of Burmese opinion has been the constitutional progress of India. . . . . On other aspects of constitutional reform there has been no small amount of controversy, the relative merits of Dyarchy and Home Rule have been canvassed in a manner which shows an ever-spreading interest in politics. . . ."

We have quoted at length from the Report to show that instead of repression crushing political agitation in the Province, a fresh impetus was given thereby. The Burmans stood out against the reactionary proposal of Sir Reginald Craddock for isolating Burma from the rest of India and making it a happy hunting-ground for political cranks and faddists. Profiting by the experience of India, they were in a better position to determine their own attitude towards measures of reform. They boldly adopted the policy of Non-co-operation and for this they have been adversely criticised by the Whyte Committee. But the fact that the Burmese boycotted the Committee as nearly as possible is one of extreme significance, and the Committee instead of appreciating it properly proceeded with a fatuous enquiry. Most of the witnesses—they numbered about 100—were either Government servants or representatives of European and Anglo-Indian interests or the Christian settlements, with a handful of uninfluential or self-seeking Indians thrown in. And as a fair specimen of the European official and non-official view, we may quote here what one high official stated as "the principle" on which to base the franchise. "Grant responsibility," he said, "so far as is possible, to those classes that demand it, and so far as practical restrict it to those classes." An excellent principle, which might have held good in pre-Victorian days. Practically similar views were voiced by most of the official witnesses, and it is not surprising that the Committee have arrived at conclusions—based on such wholly one-sided and ante-diluvian testimony of reactionary officialdom or vested interests—which have failed to arouse the enthusiasm of any but the supporters of Craddockian regime. The pernicious principle of communal representation is extended to the Province and a subtle attempt is made to hinder an Indo-Burmese *entente* by conceding to Indians the right of communal representation. Whatever short-sighted and selfish Indians may do the Burmese will know, if they do not already know, that Indians as a whole have absolutely no sympathy for the reactionary proposals of the Whyte Committee, or for the exchange of the substance for the shadow, which dyarchy involves. And the majority of Indians resident in Burma have no sympathy for such proposals. The introduction of communal representation into an almost homogeneous Province—to satisfy the small number of birds of passage—appears indefensible; and even two Burmese Members of the Committee felt constrained to protest against the introduction of so dangerous an element into Burmese politics. We have no desire to go into this question at greater length for the simple reason that it has already been universally condemned in this country. We consider that the Government of India and the Whyte Committee might have profited from the admitted failure of dyarchy in India, and instead of perpetuating it, might have easily attempted—even as an earnest experiment—a more liberal and substantial measure of self-Government in Burma.

ARABIAN NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

◆

In an old Mogul palace in India there is a giant chessboard laid out in squares of black and white marble on the pavement of a courtyard. An Emperor of old days and his courtiers used to play here with pieces that were human beings—slaves of the Imperial household. These the royal players would move from square to square—one slave a pawn another a King. The story goes that among the slaves used on one occasion was a girl whose father had been a famous chess-player in his day but had died in poverty and the girl had drifted into her menial position as a slave in the Royal household. She was a pawn in a game in which the Emperor was opposed by a clever player. Outmanoeuvred, the monarch was losing the game when his pawn, greatly daring allowed her father's teachings and her own skill and enthusiasm in the game to carry her away. Ignoring the Emperor who would have moved her falsely when another move making a great opening was clearly discernible to her keener intellect, she assumed command of her Royal master's side of the contest and ordered her sister "pieces" on the board to move as she directed. Before the flabbergasted monarch and his astounded court had recovered from their amazement that the slave should be so gravely presumptuous, she had created an opening so obvious that the Emperor's delight in her skill and in the prospect of beating his clever opponent overcame his sense of outraged dignity. He won the game and gave the girl, her freedom and a husband from among his nobles. It is a pretty little story—too pretty, perhaps, to be true, and certainly far too pretty to be recalled in connection with Mr. Winston Churchill's wild efforts at treating Oriental Kings like pawns on the chess-board of the East. But it occurred to us when we read the report we published yesterday concerning the latest doings of Sultan Ibn Saud, of Nejd. Nor has the later contradiction of this report impressed us greatly since there is in all probability a great deal of truth in the earlier report. Mr. Churchill's "Kings" and pawns have taken the game of settling the East out of the British Colonial Secretary's hands. But unlike the slave girl of our story they have not come to intelligent life in the interests of the game Mr. Churchill would play. He moved them—this "King" to that square, that pawn to this square—and turned his attention a moment from the Board. But the pieces kept on moving as they listed and entirely contrary to the designs of the man who set them out in order. "King" Feisul, who in Mr. Churchill's vision of the game was to have no more independent volition than the King on a chess-board and who was to be moved here and there to further the great Imperial attempt at checkmating French ambitions in the East, has been apparently doing a little checkmating on his own account. Ibn Saud was regarded as a useful pawn by Mr. Churchill. The Naquib of Baghdad and Husein, Sherif of Mecca, were regarded as, let us say, Bishops—for Mr. Winston Churchill plays the Western form of the game with its Rooks (Financiers and other Capitalists) and its Knights (see Honours Lists). But it is of the restiveness of that erstwhile pawn in the game, Ibn Saud, that we would speak to-day.

Ibn Saud, as has been mentioned in the House of Commons frequently, receives a salary of £60,000 a year, from the British Colonial Office. The other day, as the London "Times" in mail week reported, Mr. Winston Churchill called a Conference at Mohammerah. Ibn Saud was represented at this gathering as also were King Feisul of Iraq and Sir Percy Cox, High Commissioner of Iraq. The Conference resolved mutually upon many things which need not concern us at the moment and upon one thing touching our subject—the functions of Ibn Saud. The British Colonial Office does not grant salaries to Sultans from motives of pure benevolence. It expects a *quid pro quo* for its generosity. Ibn Saud's position was, at this Conference, clearly defined. He was given to understand that he was to keep the disgruntled Feisul duly subservient to Sir Percy Cox. The Great British Empire to-day, does things in this way. The maintenance of Empire is a matter that to-day must not be the concern of the British public but merely the affair of Levantine Financiers and the like. So, to avoid any trouble in that part of the world Ibn Saud, a turbulent Sultan spoiling for a fight, was given a large salary to conserve all his Wahabis and pugnacious energy for the purpose of frightening Feisul when need should arise. The Mohammerah Conference in mail week set it down in treaty form that Ibn Saud need respect the frontiers of his neighbour Feisul's kingdom only so long as Feisul was at peace with Great Britain. The London "Times" report of the affair observed, a trifle prematurely, that at a statesmanly stroke not only was Feisul suitably intimidated, but Ibn Saud had clearly evinced his friendship for Britain as opposed to certain overtures made to him by France. Mention was made in complacent terms of the salary Ibn Saud was good enough to accept from Mr. Churchill—as though that salary said the last word on the subject of Ibn Saud's loyalty to British interests. And now yesterday we had what Reuter calls "sensational reports of a Middle East intrigue" alleging that the French have concluded a treaty with Ibn Saud. Despite the later contradiction, we believe that a treaty of some sort does exist. This treaty it is said, provides for concerted French and Wahabi action should Ibn Saud be attacked by Feisul and Feisul's brother—the ruler of Trans-Jordania, another of Mr. Winston Churchill's erstwhile pawns. The message mentions in terms of indignation and surprise at Ibn Saud's treachery, that the Sultan of Nejd receives a yearly "subsidy" of £60,000 from Britain. We are neither indignant nor surprised. Since the new Imperialists have apparently imbibed so much of the Levantine businessman's spirit as to put a cash value on the friendship of Eastern Kings, it is open to the French or any other people to bid higher than the British have done. Once a man sells his friendship that friendship becomes a marketable commodity and anyone may buy it. If Ibn Saud can get a higher price from France, he is entirely justified in selling his friendship to the French. Instead of waxing indignant about the transaction the British Government should bid higher. This possibility opens up a delightful vista of a bright future when all the nations of the West in furious competition will pour their wealth into the extended palms of blandly smiling Arab chieftains—until all the wealth of the world is in the East. Then the West will be too poor to make wars and trouble for the world, and the East will have got back a little of its own. The bribes to the Arabs amounting to two million pounds sterling which were paid by the British in war time through Colonel Lawrence began the era of the new commercial diplomacy. Ibn Saud is merely being consistent in putting his own value on his friendship and selling it to the highest bidder

But let us conclude upon a sadder note. It was an optimistic Mr. Churchill who embarked so blithely upon the duties of a Colonial Secretary a few months ago. He saw before him a wide field for the exercise of certain Napoleonic qualities he and his admirers believe he possesses. He had the newly-wangled, vast, post-war possessions of the British Empire to play with. With a tactlessness which is essentially Levantine it was decreed that Britain's Mandate should be controlled by the Colonial Secretary. Those who dislike the neo-British Imperialism sometimes describe this original tactical error as sheer effrontery. Presumably they were artless people—those who were responsible for the fact that the man who dictates to Governors of Colonies should be empowered also to deal with mandated territories, peoples and Kings, thus lumping these with British Colonies as British possessions despite the fact that the several nations chiefly concerned had been sedulously encouraged in the belief that they were to be liberated from all alien domination. Perhaps the British Government argued that the Arabs, being Orientals, would be easy to deceive and that the mere statement that they were free under their own Kings would be enough to content them, even though their "Kings" received their orders and salaries from the Colonial Office. However that may be, it is certain that Mr. Churchill entered with joyous zest into the task of "settling" the Orient. In fact he plunged into it as might some reckless swimmer dive with a glad shout into a swimming bath on a dark night to find the bath quite empty. The discovery in the case of the would-be swimmer is a painful one. Equally painful to Mr. Churchill's sense of self-esteem must be the discovery he is now making that the Swimming Bath of the Orient is empty of the Waters of Gullibility, and that the stone pavement at the bottom of the Bath can raise a very large bump on the thickest head.

Notes of the Day

◆

The Bureaucratic Manner.

A correspondent has sent us a communication regarding which, he states, he will thank us to publish it in our "patriotic paper." We hasten to comply with the spirit of our correspondent's request by giving publicity to as much of his letter as the exigencies of space permit. Our correspondent has evidently squared his elbows to the task of saying the last word on the subject of the vagaries of the Post Office. Incidentally he paints a graphic—if quaint—little picture. But we must allow him to tell his story in his own way as follows:—

> I went to Post Office No. 12 to-day at 1-50 p.m. and what did I find there? Lot of overcrowding, hustle-bustle, people perspiring with Postal Money Orders in their hands, but where was the master siting? He was not on duty. I heard he was enjoying his recess time? or tiffin time? He was sitting at ease little moved by the mahals standing outside. He began his work exactly at 2 p.m. amidst hustle-bustle of the crowd, but what did he care? He would take money orders, through a small creek—very small indeed, left after shutting his small window, at the counter—he would take the money orders, then count the money thrice or four times, then strike them, then slowly arrange them very carefully, then write office remarks, and then finish giving receipt in 2 or 3 minutes. Such was the snail-slow lordly way of working of the master drawing Rs. 80 per month in the Post Office. I requested the master to hurry up a little bit, especially because the crowd was big and there was only half an hour left (as the M. O.s are entertained up to 3 p.m. only). His reply, however, to my request was sheerly insolent and careless.

The word picture as our correspondent feelingly but quaintly depicts it seems a fit subject for the satiric pencil of a Gaganendranath Tagore. We have all met that Postmaster or somebody very like him. He is not an individual so much as representative of a type—a type that is evolved in the bureau of officialdom. We have heard of a General Officer Commanding a Division in India whose attitude towards an earnest searcher after truth—in the matter of certain sums of money due to a demobbed officer—might well have served for a model of the above-described Postmasterly demeanour or have been modelled thereupon. We have met a Chief Secretary to Government whose delight it was to give a precisely similar exhibition of the poet's people who "lived and lay reclined on the hills like gods together careless of mankind."

Natural Feeling.

The attitude is subtly annoying for mere mortals are often egotistic folk consumed with a desire to get their little humble business done as rapidly as possible and under the strange delusion that public servants are servants of the public. And since our correspondent is probably not a non-violent non-cooperator (Quite simple, my dear Watson! See below), we hasten to pardon him the little lapse into bitter reflections which he permits himself as he dwells upon the irritating picture he has drawn:—

> Sir, there were about 30 to 40 men like myself who had to go back disappointed, and whose M. O.'s were not accepted for the last 3 days successively. Sir, only Postmasters and postal clerks want all the conveniences, whereas they have nothing to care for the convenience and facility of the public. Let the public go to hell, but let us not be uneased—this is their line of thinking, it seems.

This seems to condense the matter—to put the attitude of the average bureaucrat towards the public in tabloid form. But it is not our correspondent's last word. Our correspondent, as should now be apparent feels deeply on the subject. He concludes his letter in this spirit of intense emotionalism. Incidentally, as he is not one of your scribes who copy their letters to editors from rough drafts but dashes off the screed as the spirit moves him, we are able to observe in the letter before us how our correspondent took some little pains to conclude upon a note of supreme exasperation. "If the Postal Service", he writes, "is to remain always such"—and then his feelings overcome him but not sufficiently so as to master his sense of what is fitting. He first set down and then scored out the terse remark "Damn it!" This observation, he probably considered a trifle crude and after erasing it with a stroke of his pen, he tried again with "Let it go to hell!" Probably because this sensible remark constituted a mere repetition of that he had earlier placed on the lips of the postal authorities, he scored it out also and concluded his letter finally with the weighty and dignified statement: "Let it be damned!" It is the beginning of the end.

Pandit Motilal Nehru.

According to a Lucknow telegram, Pandit Motilal Nehru was released from the Naini Tal Jail on Tuesday evening. We welcome the Pandit back to our midst and hope that the enforced rest of six months has done him immense good, so that he may throw himself, once more, heart and soul into national work. The situation not only in his Province but all over India is critical, and his release from jail comes at an opportune moment. We feel confident that his counsel and experience will be of the greatest value in preventing the nation from going astray at a moment when all the national energy and enthusiasm require to be carefully concentrated and augmented.

SH ELECTIONS.

A PARTIAL TEST OF TREATY QUESTION.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FAVOUR TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Yesterday's nominations in South Ireland give the hope that the elections will still constitute a partial popular consultation on the question of the Treaty, though it is feared that intimidation and violence may nullify this.

Out of the twenty-seven multiple constituencies, which are to be contested, twenty are returning some ninety-six members. A great majority of the Independent candidates, numbering about fifty, are in favour of the Treaty.

ELECTION OF 17 PRO-TREATY & 17 ANTI-TREATY CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The completed election returns from all Ireland shew that seventeen pro-Treaty and seventeen anti-Treaty candidates have been returned unopposed.

WITHDRAWAL FROM POLLING.

It is anticipated that many of forty-seven non-coalition candidates for the Irish elections, who were nominated yesterday, will be withdrawn before the polling.

MR. GRIFFITH IN LONDON.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Messrs. Griffith and O'Higgins and Kennedy arrived to-day in London from Dublin. They went to the Colonial Office where they conferred with Mr. Churchill for two hours.

It was stated afterwards that they will probably meet the British co-signatories to the Treaty to-morrow.

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

MR. GRIFFITH'S ASSURANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Irish negotiations have again taken a more hopeful turn in consequence of Mr. Griffith submitting the Provisional Government's endorsement of his replies, touching the draft constitution given by him on the 2nd instant to questions contained in the virtual British ultimatum. Assurances have now been given by him agreeing that South Ireland should remain a real unit of the Empire like the dominions and he also accepts in principle the Crown's assent to South Irish legislation and the inclusion of the oath of allegiance outlined in the Treaty in the new constitution. There are still, however, a few outstanding matters which Irish leaders continue to press, other than those allowed by the treaty.

MR. GRIFFITH CONFERS WITH COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

It is officially announced that Mr. Griffith had a long interview in the morning with the Colonial Secretary and the Lord Chancellor. The discussion will continue to-morrow. Other technical conversations are also in progress. A general meeting of the signatories to the treaty is not expected to take place before Friday or Saturday.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVE TOWARDS BELLEEK.

RETREAT OF REPUBLICAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Two hundred Manchesters with artillery have moved out in commandeered motor lorries from Enniskellen towards Belleek. Aeroplanes are reconnoitring, but it is doubtful, whether Republicans will remain in the town itself and it is believed, they have retired to a fort inside the Free State border.

BLOCKADE OF LONDONDERRY

STILL MAINTAINED BY REPUBLICANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Despite the withdrawal of Ulster's prohibition of exports to Donegal, Republicans have not relaxed their blockade against Londonderry. All goods destined for Londonderry have been removed from trains on the Donegal side of the frontier and thousands of pounds worth of perishable goods are thus accumulating in frontier stations without shelter.

MIDNIGHT ASSAULT ON DAIL CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Armed visitors in Rathcormac called at the house of Mr. Greene, a Farmers' Union candidate for election to the Dail, at midnight last night. They inflicted four bullet wounds upon Mr. Greene, but not fatally.

(Rathcormack is a town in Cork County, Ireland.)

BRITAIN & IR

RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES ENDANGERED.

A FRENCH VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—The "Journal des Debats" gives prominence to a long article criticising the new developments in Mesopotamia, in a manner adverse to Britain. It says that Britain is going to renounce the mandate over Mesopotamia and sign a separate treaty with the Government of Iraq on a footing of equality between the two sovereign nations, under which Britain would recover all advantages lost through her renunciation. The writer asks: In this combination so favourable to the British interests, what will become of the rights of third parties, the principle of 'open door', and the freedom of commerce? What will become of the French petroleum rights under the San Remo agreement if King Feisal refuse to recognise the Turkish concessions to Britain?

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA & UKRAINE.

TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Prague.—A treaty between Czecho-Slovakia and the Ukraine has been signed.

BRITISH CHURCHES' PROTEST

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Soviet Government has replied to the protest sent and signed by the leaders of all Churches in Britain, on May 31st. The Soviet denies that it attacked the Church and says that it only prosecuted certain individuals, including the Patriarch, on account of their ressistance to the Soviet's measures to save the lives of tens of millions of people. The reply deplores the fact that the English churchmen express their solidarity not with the starving masses but with the insignificant number of the Russian churchmen who were always abettors of the Czar, nobility and bureaucracy.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S MOVE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied, refusing to withdraw any of his statements; but, in view of the Soviet Government's explicit denial, he requests the permission to send a representative delegation from the British Churches to Russia to examine the situation.

LAND IN SOUTH RUSSIA FOR ITALIAN SOCIALIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Rome.—Newspapers announce that the preliminaries have been signed of a treaty under which the Soviet Government agrees to a consortium of the Italian Socialist cooperative societies acquiring a hundred thousand hectares of arable land in south Russia.

LENIN SUFFERS FROM GASTRO-ENTERIC ATTACK.

RECOVERING AFTER GRAVE CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

A Moscow message says that an official agency reports that Lenin had gastro-enteric and passed a grave crisis from which he is recovering.

LENIN'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

SPECIALIST RE-SUMMONED TO MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Berlin.—Klempirer, the specialist, who recently attended Lenin, has been urgently re-summoned to Moscow. This suggests that Lenin's illness is more serious than was shewn in the statements from Moscow

LOAN TO GERMANY.

REPARATION COMMISSION'S VIEWS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—Communications between the Bankers' Committee and the Reparations Commission regarding the loan to Germany show, that the former sought for elucidation of the wording of the Payments Schedule of the Versailles Treaty and simultaneously submitted, that it should be free to examine the solutions implying modifications of the schedule. The Commission replying agreed that suggestions on these lines without pledging the commission's responsibilities would prove most valuable. France, though sole dissenter, agreed that the Commission's decision was valid and that the Bankers' committee should be at liberty to pursue deliberations in accordance with it. The Bankers' Committee again meets to-day to consider the situation created by the Commission's reply.

REPLY TO REPRESSION.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND COUNTRY'S PREPAREDNESS.

SITUATION TO BE RECONSIDERED IN SEPTEMBER.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S VIEWS.

KHADI PRODUCTION SCHEME.

RESOLUTIONS AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 8.

The All-India Congress Committee re-assembled this afternoon at 3 p.m. Pandit Motilal Nehru accompanied by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and others came to the hall when he was given an ovation. Hakim Ajmal Khan in well coming the Panditji referred to his great services towards the country and the unique example which he had set before the country and said while in prison he was just as well serving the country. Now that he was released he would be with them to guide and help them in their work.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in reply thanked them for their warm reception and said that his imprisonment was not a sacrifice on his part. Those were the days of indiscriminate arrests and he was also caught. He consideed it a stroke of good fortune for he did not deserve it.

RESOLUTION ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then moved the following resolution on Civil disobedience:

Whereas repression in most severe form has been resorted to by the Government in several parts of the country in spite of the suspension of all aggressive activities, this Committee is of opinion (1) that civil disobedience will have to be undertaken to enable the country to enforce its demands and it calls accordingly upon the provincial committee to make greater effort in working out the constructive programme till September 30th, 1922, when the situation will be considered by this Committee and the question of launching civil disobedience will be finally determined.

(2) That the President be requested to nominate and authorise a few gentlemen to tour round the country and report on the situation by the 15th of September, 1922.

Panditji in the course of his speech admitted that there was a general demand in the country that some forward step should be taken. The first and essential thing to consider with regard to civil disobedience was their preparedness to launch civil disobedience. If they thought that they had reached the stage of preparedness it was for them to pass a resolution to that effect. Though days of excitement were practically over the mad repression on the part of the Government was not only going on but increasing day by day. His sympathy was with them for taking some action. That being the case it was necessary for all parties concerned to try to gather various informations regarding the condition of the country and to present all such before a committee to be appointed shortly to tour all over India to examine the country's preparedness before they could finally decide and suggest what form of civil disobedience should be undertaken. Dr. Ansari in seconding the resolution alluded to the police atrocities in several parts of the country and wholesale repression that was being carried on. The resolution only urged for the appointment of a committee to enquire and report the real situation in the country. Self respect and national honour demanded that they should give some answer in a form to this repression and that too immediately but they had yet to see whether the country was prepared for it.

Discussion is proceeding.

EXCITING SCENES AT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

DISCONTENTED BENGAL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 8.

Exciting scenes seem to have taken place at yesterdays' meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, The Bengal Nationalists appear to be discontented at the indifferent treatment meted out to that province by the All-India Congress Organisation. They appear to have scented an interested move in the effort to get Mr. Vallabhai Patel elected to the Congress Working Committee in the place of Mr. Gandhi, in spite of the fact that the representation of Bengal in the Congress Working Committee, in their view, has been inadequate, considering the importance and interests of the province.

Again, what is considered as an unconstitutional action seems to have taken place in the Committee. On the question of inter-provincial service of Congress workers, a proposition was brought forward by Bengal Provincial Committee. The manner in which the proposition was disposed of has given rise to comments. As a result, a motion to adjourn the Committee, it is stated, was brought forward and supported by leading men. The motion was ultimately negatived.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

During the discussion on the general situation it would appear that keenness to undertake immediate steps to counteract the present policy of Government was largely evinced by the Bengal, United Provinces and Punjab members, who felt that something should be done for the right of self-defence. Members of these provinces are generally of opinion that it was no use to indulge in threats of bluffs with regard to civil disobedience by fixing periods, but to give immediate effect when the Congress thought it necessary to do so. While admitting that the country was not ripe for civil disobedience, some of the members were of opinion that permission might be granted to those districts where there was, in their view, great repression, to have recourse to some form of civil disobedience.

MAHARASHTRA COMMITTEE'S MESSAGE.

The Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee, it is stated, has wired to the All-India Congress Committee to postpone discussion on questions, among others, of entry into councils, boycott of schools and courts, till they could send in their propositions on these subjects.

The following particulars of yesterday's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee were supplied by Congress authorities to the Press. The first resolution ran as follows:—"The All-India Congress Committee in its first meeting after the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi places on record his services to the cause of humanity by his message of peace and truth, and reiterates its faith in the principle of non-violent non-cooperation inaugurated by him for the enforcement of the rights of the people of India."

This was proposed by V. J. Patel and seconded by Dr. M. A. Ansari and passed unanimously all standing.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF W. C.

The Committee then proceeded to elect three members to Working Committee in the place of Mahatma Gandhi, Srijut K. Venkatappaya and Sirdar Kharak Singh, who are in jail. Five persons were nominated and on votes being taken by ballot, Mr. J. M. Sengupta, Lala Dunichand and Mr. T. Prakasam were declared duly elected.

The second resolution runs:—This Committete approves of the Working Committee's recommendation that provincial contributions to the All-India Congress Committee, out of the donations subscribed to and collected during this year, be reduced from 25 per cent to 5 per cent.

This was proposed by Mr. Patel and seconded by Dr. Ansari.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

The third resolution runs:—This Committee hereby appoints a Committee consisting of Swami Shradanand, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. I. K. Yagnik and G. R. Deshpande to formulate a scheme embodying the practical measures to be adopted for bettering the condition of the so-called untouchables throughout the country, and to place it for consideration before the next meeting of the Working Committee; the amount to be raised for the scheme to be rupees five lakhs for the present.

It was proposed by Swami Shradhanand and seconded by Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhri.

Then on the motion of Mr. K. Santanam of Madras and seconded by C. Rajagopalachariar the house went into a committee and discussed the general political situation in the country, representatives of different parts stating the views of their respective provinces.

SIMLA, June 7.

The All-India Congress Committee began its Session to-day. About a hundred members attended. Not a single member from Maharashtra was present.

The proceedings of the meeting were strictly private.

LUCKNOW, June 7.

Though the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee are not open to the Press it is understood that, at a meeting to-day, it has been decided to postpone the discussion on Civil Disobedience till the arrival of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

It is also understood the Committee had

(Continued on next page).

SASTRIAN SOPHISTRIES.

"WHITE AUSTRALIA" POLICY.

"MATTER NOT FOR INDIA TO JUDGE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, June 7.

Mr. Sastri, to-night, delivered a fine address to a big meeting in Victoria Hall. Referring to the White Australia policy, Mr. Sastri said that neither Government nor the intelligent people of India desired to question Australia's right to determine the character of her population. It was for Australia, not India, to judge of the 'White Australia' policy.

India agreed to keep her populace from the Australian territories except to the extent to which the Commonwealth chose to relax her laws. Mr. Sastri appealed for better conditions for those Indians who had already been admitted which would enable him to tell the malcontents that such grievances had been remedied, to give the hope that as those flaws of the Empire had been got rid of, other matters causing disputes were also susceptible to an adjustment.

He desired to establish an understanding between the East and the West in the interests of two countries and of the Empire.

MR. SASTRI'S CAMPAIGN

"IDEALS OF EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Adelaide.—Mr. Sastri opened his campaign at a Parliamentary luncheon to-day. He largely reitreated his West Australian speech demanding recognition of the Indians in Australia. He said that, knowing the enthusiasm with which the Australians viewed the ideals of equality and brotherhood, and the broad basis and justice of their democracy, they would not, in all reason and justice, withhold the granting of the request embodied in his mission.

In all States but Queensland and West Australia he understood that the Indians had franchise. He asked that any remaining prejudices in other directions should be removed. The British Empire was growing step by step. He was sure that every step taken would be made in such a way as to bring white and coloured populations into one union in its interests.

SEQUEL TO MISS WILKINS' MURDER,

DEFENCE OF SUSPECT CHAUFFEUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Last December Miss Irene Wilkins was found dead in a field in Bournemouth whither she was decoyed by a bogus telegram.

The defence was opened to-day of her alleged murderer, Thomas Allaways, Chauffeur, in Bournemouth. The solicitor for the accused contended that the whole case for the prosecution rested upon circumstantial evidence. Not a single witness was able definitely to identify the prisoner. The tyres of the accused's car were so worn that they could not leave any impression. He ridiculed the evidence of handwriting experts and said that he would call witnesses to prove an *Alibi*.

JAPANESE CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Tokio.—The culmination of political difficulties leading to the resignation of the Cabinet was the opposition of the Ministers for Education and for Railways to the Premier's plans for the reconstruction of the Cabinet following a dispute regarding the higher education scheme.

The Regent has requested the Ministers to carry on, for the present.

RUMOURED FRENCH TREATY WITH IBN SAUD.

DENIAL BY FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Foreign Ministry formally contradicts as foundationless the recent report that France has concluded a treaty with Ibn Saud "involving territorial, political and military clauses directed against Britain and her proteges, Kings Hussein and Feisul."

"EARL OF YPRES."

LORD FRENCH'S NOMENCLATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

On the assumption of the recently, conferred Earldom, Lord French will henceforth be known as the Earl of Ypres.

The International Exhibition of Rubber and other Tropical Products and Allied Industries will be held in Brussels, on April 1924.

Paris.—The French Olympic Committee have unanimously resolved to proceed with the organisation for Games in 1924.

MR. DAYALJI DESAI.

GETS ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE.

REFUSES TO FURNISH SECURITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 8.

The trial of Srijut Dayalji, President, District Congress Committee, Surat, took place yesterday, when Police officers gave evidence of his speeches which are alleged to have spread disaffection, etc., before Mr. Wadia, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Surat. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Thakorram, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Dayalji refused to participate in the trial and did not cross-examine any witness, but put in a written statement making running commentaries. The prosecution evidence was over yesterday and the case was adjourned till to-day at 3 p.m. for giving final orders.

Mr. Dayalji was asked if he had anything more to urge why security for good behaviour should not be taken from him. After his statement was read over, Mr. Dayalji replied by saying that if it was not found necessary to take security, the notice might be discharged. His statement was to the effect that he did not recognise any authority in India other than the Indian National Congress and that he had exercised his birthright in asking for freedom and that as his creed was Non-violent Non-cooperation, any charge of inciting hatred or enmity was perfectly irrelevant, as his very speeches under consideration amply showed and that he was very glad and proud to find his turn came just next from Surat itself after his Gurudev, the Mahatma, and that in this fact he saw the realisation of his hopes of ending or mending the present system of Government from Surat itself.

The complaint against Mr. Dayalji was lodged by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat and all the witnesses were Police subordinates who reported his various speeches. The court-room was over-crowded with men and women yesterday and thousands of men were waiting outside to-day. Many members of local bar were present in court and a very large crowd was waiting outside. When the court work began the Magistrate gave an order to furnish a bond of Rs. 1,000 and two securities each of the same amount, but Mr. Dayalji refused to give them and hence the Magistrate sentenced him to one years' simple imprisonment or until such period as the security was furnished within the year.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

TO BE DISCUSSED AT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Dutch Government's representative M. Dekruyfu has returned to Holland after fully discussing the position of the rubber industry with the Colonial Office. The matter will now be further considered at the Hague. Further developments are expected towards the end of June.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

MINIMUM FRENCH DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—It is semi-officially foreshadowed that French economic experts will attend the earlier sittings of the forthcoming Hague Conference from which the Soviets are excluded, but will not participate later, when the latter will be admitted if the Russians are unwilling to abide by the conditions laid down in the recent memorandum M. Poincare has addressed to the powers invited to the Hague, stipulating the conditions that France considers indispensable to success.

REPARATIONS.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Majority of the Reparations Commission voted in favour of extending the powers of the Bankers' Committee. France alone opposed the extension. As a unanimous vote of the Commission was necessary to cancel any part of the indemnity under the Treaty of Versailles, the deadlock apparently continues.

INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO GERMANY

FRANCE ADHERES TO REFUSAL TO GRANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Paris:—According to the statement from a authoritative French source, the question of international loan to Germany was settled, to-day, when the French delegate on the Reparations Commission intimated that the French Government adhered to its refusal to grant the request of the international Bankers' Committee for fuller powers regarding the reduction of the German indemnity as the condition sanctioning the loan to Germany.

New York.—The President of the Barr Shipping Company has sent to the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board the name of a client for whom he acted in the case of the shipment by "Seattle Spirit" of forty barrels of munitions described as lard. He added that he had no knowledge of the contents of the barrels.

VATA SAVITRI.

LOVE'S CONQUEST OF DEATH.

To-day Hindu women will be celebrating a festival in which the *vata* or the Indian oak occupies a prominent place. Apparently they worship the tree, but in reality they honour the memory of Savitri, the story of whose life is to them, their most cherished heritage.

Story of Savitri.

Long long ago, in the dim mythological past, an Indian King had a daughter named Savitri. When she had blossomed into a beautiful maiden, the King, her father, in accordance with the liberal principles of those days, sent her forth to seek a husbud worthy of her. In her quest she came across a handsome youth, Satyavan, the son of a monarch in exile. It was a case of love at first sight and in spite of the fallen condition of the prince, she decided to marry him and returned home. Her father blessed the proposal, but Narada, the Heavenly sage, brought sad tidings. The prince was a perfect knight, *sans peur et sans reproche*, but his would be a short life—he was destined to die that day year. Savitri listened without a tromor to the dread prophecy, and though pressed by the sage and her father would not change her resolve. Her heart was given to Satyavan and him she would marry. The marriage took place and Savitri, turning her back on the luxuries of a palace, gladly fared forth to her husband's sylvan home.

She had not forgotten the prophecy of Narada. Three days before the day when her husband would die, she commenced a fast and prayed to the goddess (Savitri) after whom she was named, to give her husband a long life. On the fateful day, she accompanied him in his morning round. Satyavan climbed a tree to gather fruit and fell down senseless. Yama, the God of Death, snatched his soul from, the mortal frame, but Satyavan's devoted wife was prepared for the ordeal. She followed the God and her husband's shade. "He is going to the country from whose bourn no traveller returns," Yama tried to reason with her, but she would not listen. The agony of her love made even the God of Death relent and he restored her husband to her.

A Greek Legend.

The Greeks have a similar but not an identical tale of love triumping over death. Orpheus, a ministrel, lost his wife and followed her shade to the region of the dead. The heavenly music of his lyre melted the heart of Pluto who consented to restore his wife to Orpheus, on condition that the latter did not turn back to catch a glimpse of his wife till they reached the earth. Orpheus had not the requisite patience, he turned back, and lo! The Fates, in their devilish chorus, carried his wife back triumphantly, to the Kingdom of Pluto.

The difference between the two stories is obvious. While, in the case of the Greek hero it is the music of his lyre that triumphs, albeit temporarily, over the God of Death, in the story of Savitri it is the music of her heart-strings that melts the heart of Yama and vanquishes Death for all time. In the one case it is a triumph of matter, in the other, of spirit.

A beautiful version of the story has been rendered in English verse by the late Toru Dutt, of whom Edmund Gosse says that literature had no honours beyond her reach. It is published in her "Ballads and Legends" of Hindustan."

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN KAMPALA.

NOT APPROVED BY INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SANTINIKETAN, June 6.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received from that East African Indian Association a cable stating that Kampala Indians' attitude regarding segregation in the local township areas has been unchanged since he left, and that there is no truth in the assertion of the Colonial Office that the local Indians approve the township plans involving racial segregation. The Kampala Indians are cabling to that effect to the Colonial Office and the Government of India.

RAJA OF AUL.

ARRESTED UNDER ARMS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CUTTACK, June, 6

The Raja of Aul was arrested last week under Arms Act on the charge that unlicensed arms were found while the Court of Wards was taking the charge of the estate and was released on bail. The Raja was again arrested this morning on a charge under section 107 Indian Penal Code in connection with the recent trouble at Kanika.

DEATH OF A TEA GARDEN LABOURER

A PLANTER ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, June 7.

It is reported that Mr. Lorine, the Manager of Dharsiri Tea Estate, is being tried before the Political Officer of Balipara, Frontier Tract, on a charge of assault in connection with the death of a cooly of that garden.

BURMESE AND REFORMS.

POLICE HIGH-HANDNESS AT G. C. B. A. MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 28.

The G. C. B. A. met at Thayetmyo on the 27th of May to consider among other things the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Reforms. Rangoon and several other places in Burma have been proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act and Thayetmyo was chosen as the place of meeting as that place was free from the operation of the Act. M. Pu of Tharrawady asked for permission of the Chairman, Mr. Chit Hlaing to move the resolution about the rejection of the reforms. In the course of discussion, the Police Superintendent came in and served an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., on 23 of the leaders, most of them present, and some of them absent. The meeting went on ever after this incident but the same Policeman went up to the platform and declared the meeting an unlawful assembly. The conference then broke up. I am surprised that the Police should have behaved in this outrageous manner and I suppose the inspiration came from the Government. The Post-Whyte Reforms were published yesterday and if the meeting had been allowed to be continued at Thayetmyo, we would have known if the G. C. B. A. are for accepting it. The Reforms are modelled after the Indian reforms, the chief differences appearing to lie in the larger franchise here—2½ millions —and in Forests and Education (including European and Anglo-Indian) being transferred subjects. There are 2 executive councillors. The Indians get 7 reserved seats, 3 for Rangoon and 4 for the rest of Burma, besides taking their chances for more seats in the general electorate. The Karens have been treated similarly. As I said, it is impossible to say just now what the country will do. The Burmese people may accept the reforms—this is likely—and I suppose most of the Indians here will follow suit. If they decide to keep out, I think most of the Indians here will do the same. Being a minority, the Indians are waiting for their cue from the G. C. B. A.

With regard to the Thayetmyo affair, the convenor of the meeting has sent a protest to the authorities. The Seditious Meetings Act has been cancelled here to-day and so I expect there will be mass meetings organised to discuss the reforms. There is a feeling of relief felt here that the gag has after all been removed.

THE "FREE BURMA" APPEAL.

The editor and publisher of the *Free Burma* who had been sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment for an article, have had their appeal from the sentence dismissed. The Judge remarked that they deserved the sentence and that the sentence was not excessive.

The local Indian daily, the "Rangoon Daily News" has come out with a leading article to-day exhorting the people to accept the reforms. The Burmese papers and the "Rangoon Mail" have not written about the subject yet. The "Rangoon Mail" will continue its policy of non-participation unless the G. C. B. A. elects to accept the reforms, in which case the paper will not oppose the decision of Burmese people, whom the G. C. B. A. represents. There is very little to report here by way of political activity.

DUES LEVIED IN HEDJAZ.

ADMINSTERED BY INTERNATIONAL BODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 7.

Anxiety has recently been expressed in some sections of the Press as to the fate, both during and after the war, of certain funds resulting from dues levied in the Hedjaz and elsewhere in the Turkish Empire in connection with sanitation. Enquiry from well-informed quarters shows that the funds in question were and are administered by an international body called the Superior Council of "health," with its seat at Constantinople. At the beginning of the war, the Superior Council of Health held in the United Kingdom securities to the nominal value of 190,000 sterling. During the war, interest was regularly paid to the custodian of the enemy property, Since the armistice it has been periodically remitted as before to the Superior Council of Health, by whom it is administered just as before the war. It should further be noticed that these funds are not *waqf* as has been alleged, but are derived mainly from dues paid by foreign shipping.

STEVEDORE COOLY STRIKE.

RECRUITMENT OF MEN FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Although there is no change in the situation of stevedore cooly strike, it has not brought about a complete deadlock in shipping in Calcutta. With a view to break the strike, the shipping agents are determined to recruit new men from outside. One batch of about two-thousand coolies has been brought from Coconada and they are kept and housed on board the steamer "Bharata." Another batch of equal number of coolies is expected shortly from the Madras coast. Labour from Southal Pergunnas is being recruited and hundreds of local Chinese coolies are doing work in jetties and docks.

At a meeting of the strikers, resolutions were adopted expressing their opinion that the strike being due to panic, it would be over on the stevedores' assurance of safety protection and provision in case of accident.

"YOUNG INDIA."

OBJECTIONABLE' ARTICLES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

The articles for which action has been taken against the "Young India" are "Weighed and Found Wanting" and "Exciting Disaffection" which appeared in its issues of 23-3-22 and 11-5-22 respectively.

KEEP THE COLOURS FLYING.

SWAMI ANANDANAND'S EXHORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Swami Anandanand, keeper of "Navjivan" Press at the time of his arrest yesterday collected the men of his staff and exhorted them to continue publication of "Young India" and "Navjivan" till the present movement lasted.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

THE PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The following communique is issued:—The following gentlemen have consented to serve on Lord Inchcape's Committee to enquire into the expenditure of the Central Government the terms of reference to which have already been announced:—

Sir Thomas Catto, Baronet, C.B.E., Mr. D. M. Dalal, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, the Hon. Sir Alexander Murray, C.B.E., Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.

The committee including the chairman will thus consist of six members Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Controller of Finance at the India Office will be Secretary. Mr. R. A. Mant, C.S.I., I.C.S., will supervise the preliminary work which is now being carried out by the administrative departments of the Government in advance of the assembling of the committee.

SENTENCED FOR POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, June 7.

Krishna Singh and Bhawanisingh, passengers who were arrested on 27th January last at Podanur by the railway police for being in possession of 52 eight anna nickel counterfeit coins and 26 four anna nickel counterfeit coins, were tried by the Personal Assistant to District Magistrate under Section 243 I.P.C. Both the accused were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AKOLA'S PROTEST AGAINST ENTERING INTO COUNCILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, June 7.

Under the auspices of the Akola Khilafat Committee, on the 5th June the citizens assembled under the presidentship of Mr. Zianuddin and protested against the resolutions of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee regarding the removal of boycott of Councils passed at Yeotmal on the 25th May. Here also some of the Maharashtrians tried to create a row, but failed. They were given a fair chance to put forth their views before the audience, and when votes were counted the result was 5 against 4000. The mass meeting was a great success. Among the speakers were Mr. Shaikh Hussan Nizami, Mr. Abdulsattar Khan, Mr. Gulsherkhan.

CHAURI CHAURA TRIALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

Pandit Kashi Narain Malaviya, Vakil High Court, met the Chief Secretary to the local Government, and the Judicial Secretary at Nainital and requested them to postpone the trial in the sessions of Chauri Chaura case at Gorakhpur. His request has been granted and the case has now been fixed for the 21st June, 1922. The Superintendent of Government Press has been wired to supply Mr. Malaviya with a copy of printed record at once. Mr. C. Moss King, Judicial Secretary has promised Mr. Malaviya to write to the District Magistrate to give him assistant to help him to lead defence for all.

A DACOITY AT CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

A dacoity attended by infliction of serious injuries on the owner of a house raided, a well-to-do merchant was committed in Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Beliaghata Police Station early this morning. Dacoits about a dozen in number effected entrance by scaling the wall and stabbed the owner several times on his showing reluctance to make over the keys of the safe containing cash and jewellery. They threatened the inmates of the house with personal violence in the case they raised an alarm. Dacoits then opened the safe and decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 35,000. The injured owner has been removed to the hospital.

REPLY TO REPRESSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

elected Messrs. Lala Dhunichand, Prakasam and Sen Gupta to fill the vacancies in the Working Committee in preference to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Abdul Salam of Moradabad proposed the name of Mr. Stokes to be the member of the Working Committee. The object of the mover, it is understood, being to enlist the sympathy of America by putting in an American in the Committee. But Mr. Stokes was unwilling to serve in the Committee.

INTER-PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF CONGRESS WORKERS.

The Committee, it is understood, is engaged in discussing the question of inter-Provincial service of Congress workers. The resolution aims that the Congress workers should be recruited to work in provinces other than those in which they reside, and suggest the establishment of a board for that purpose.

There are other resolutions to be discussed at to-day's meeting. The Committee suggest the appointment of a Committee to formulate a scheme for greater production of Khaddar, and urged for the remission of the Benares contribution to the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and requests for a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs on behalf of Bengal to carry on Khaddar work.

BOYCOTT OF ALL BRITISH GOODS ABANDONED.

All resolutions that are to be taken up to-day stand against the name of Bengali members. In connection with the suggestion to boycott all British goods, it is understood the Working Committee has rejected the proposal, and it is also stated that some of the persons, who had put forward the proposals in this connection including the boycott of British banks and the stoppage of all financial and commercial relationships, had withdrawn their suggestion as they were convinced afterwards that the proposals were not feasible.

LATER.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED.

It is understood that the All-India Congress Committee, at 9 p.m. after the disposal of some minor resolutions formed a sub-Committee to discuss general situation in the country.

Among the visitors present were Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Shamlal Nehru, Mrs. Amar Kuar of the Punjab, Srimati Anusayabai, Mr. Stokes, a Burmese visitor and his wife.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 7.

From private enquiry it is understood that at the Congress Working Committee meeting, last night, a resolution moved by a Bengali member to fix 1st September to start mass civil disobedience was negatived by 6 against 9 votes. A member from Ahmedabad was a strong supporter of the resolution. It is not unlikely that this resolution will be brought in before the All-India Congress Committee to-day.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

WELCOMED BY IMMENSE GATHERING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here this morning by the Bengal and North-Western Railway. A large party of Congress workers who had gone to Dallygani accompanied him to Lucknow city station. Many of the leading All-India Congressmen and an immense gathering of people were present both at the station and *en route* to accord him a reception.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND,

RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 7.

The Central Khilafat Committee held its sitting this morning. The proceedings were not open to the Press. The only information finally given out was that the Conference negatived, by a small majority, a resolution suggesting to send a Khilafat Deputation to England.

Much of this morning's business seems to have been of a formal nature relating to the constitution and working of the Committee.

The Committee confirmed the election of Morazain Ali as one of the Secretaries and elected Maulavi Abdul Majid of Badaun as Vice-President.

The Committee will meet again to-morrow.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION TO EUROPE.

PROPOSAL AGAIN REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 8.

At a meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee to-day, it is understood another attempt was made to send a Khilafat deputation to Europe. A resolution to that effect was again rejected by a majority of 4. It is understood that Sub-Committee has been appointed to define violence and non-violence according to Islamic principles. The question of civil disobedience was postponed till to-morrow.

PROMINENT GUNTUR CONGRESS WORKERS,

SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 7.

A Nellore correspondent of "Swarajya" wires to say that Messrs. K. Kalyan Rao, T. Ramamurthi and K. Venketramarao, President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of Venkitagiri Congress Committee have been sentenced by the Guntur Sub-Collector to one year's simple imprisonment for refusing to furnish security. The President and Secretary, who are brothers, are said to be connected with the Venkatagiri Raja Family.

ALL MAHARASHTRA MULSHI CONFERENCE.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY.

The above Conference will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at Muzfarabad Hall near Grant Road. The programme will be as follows:—

From 8 a.m. to 10-30—(1) Speeches of the Chairman; (2) Subjects Committee Election.

From 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Sitting of Subjects Committee.

From 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.—Final Sitting of the Conference.

MEETING OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the above Conference will be held on Saturday at the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. at Laxmi-Bag, Bhatwadi, Girgaum to frame the Draft resolutions. All the members of the Reception Committee are requested to attend.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS

RECONSTITUTION SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The Indian Army Reserve of officers is about to be reconstituted to bring it more into line with the present day requirements of the army in India. The terms and regulations governing the new reserve will be published when ready, and applications for commissions therein will be invited. Meanwhile all officers on the strength of the existing I A.R.O. who have been released from army service are being gazetted out as relinquishing their commissions with effect from 1st May 1922. The benefits of regulations relating to the retention of rank as for temporary officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces will at the same time be extended to officers of the I.A.R.O. on relinquishment of their commissions.

TWO PRISONERS RELEASED

AFTER UNDERTAKING NOT TO JOIN AGITATION

A Punjab Government communique dated 2nd June says:—

Amjad Ali, son of Ali Nawaz and Yusaf Ali, son of Nathu, residents of Kamasi village in the Ambala district were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each on the 18th March, 1922, under section 17 (1), Act XIV of 1908, for being members of an unlawful assembly and leading a party of volunteers for the purpose of picketing at Jagadhari.

On their signing an undertaking that they will refrain from taking part, direct or indirect, in any political movement, agitation or discussion in future the unexpired portions of their sentences have been suspended.

NEW MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

EXTRA GRANT TO COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR CITY, June 7.

The first great and gracious act of the new Maharaja Rajaram Chhatrapati of Kolhapur, in aid of education, has been the sanction of an extra grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum to the Rajaram College and its collegiate school. Thus the State will be contributing Rs. 41,000 per annum, instead of Rs. 26,000 hitherto granted. The public in general and the Arya Samajists in particular, who run these institutions, will be grateful for the princely gift of the young and magnanimous successor of the great Shahu Chhatrapati.

POONA'S QUOTA TO ANGORA FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 7.

A sum of Rs. 923-3-6 for the Angora Fund was collected from Poona, Kirkee, Lonavala Talegaon, Tokalwadi, Junner, etc., and remitted to the Central Khilafat Committee Bombay, on the 6th instant. In addition to this, Rs. 6,900 were remitted in December, 1921 and February 1922 and so altogether Rs. 7823-3-6 were collected and sent from Poona.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

At opium sale, 300 chests of Benares opium were sold, proceeds totalling Rs. 1,351,250, highest price per chest being Rs. 4,505 and lowest price Rs. 4,500.

SENSATIONAL OFFENBURG TRIAL,

VON KILLINGER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Berlin.—The trial, which is expected to produce startling revelations concerning the secret Monarchist organisations, opened at Offenburg, to-day.

Ex-Naval Commander, Von Killinger, was charged with complicity in the murder of the former Finance Minister, Herr Erzberger, who had signed the Armistice on behalf of Germany.

The accused was a member of the notorious Ehrhardt Brigade, and took part in the Kapp *coup*. He was among the German Naval officers who went to Scapa Flow.

It is expected that the trial will throw light on the other political murders since the Armistice. Witnesses number nearly one hundred.

The Judge, at the outset of the proceedings, warned the jury not to be influenced by political considerations.

The Court is strongly guarded because of the rumours of an attempt to liberate the prisoner, who is leading a number of powerful secret organisation.

FAILURE OF REFORMS.

"DIARCHY HAS BROKEN IN, IN EVERY DIRECTION."

LONDON, June 7.

Reviewing the working of the Indian Reforms, a correspondent of the "Morning Post" expresses the opinion that the passage to Responsible Government is going to be exorbitantly costly. He admits that the popular Government cannot reasonably be charged with the present financial situation, but its tendencies inspire the most serious apprehensions for the future.

All provinces are outrunning their incomes. Their affairs are directed by the men who have no real sense of public responsibility, and who seek popularity by advocating the expensive schemes of social amelioration and by opposing Government mechanism in Government provinces. The enormously eliborated new buildings and the new staffs which form a mere dead-weight are adding nothing to the efficiency of the administration. The defects are not set off by the new spirit of Indian politicians who, to-day, are as stolidly opposed to the Government as they were thirty years ago.

The correspondent declares that the Council of State has been practically eclipsed by the Assembly. The elaborate scheme for diarchy has broken in, in every direction. The distinction between the "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects of the Provinces seems practically to have vanished.

FALL IN UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The unemployed in Britain, on May 29th numbered 1,471,600. This is the first time for over a year that the figure has fallen below a million and a half. In June last year, the number was over two millions.

DERAILMENT OF TRAIN

ACCIDENT ON ASSAM BENGAL RLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, June 8.

Eight wagons and a brake van of No. 4 down mixed were derailed over the points when entering Nangalkok station between Laksam and Chittagong on the Assam Bengal Railway at 1-30 hours to-day the 8th instant. Passengers are being transhipped. The block will be cleared to-day. Passengers have not sustained any injury.

MYSORE ECONOMICES CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 8.

Among important subjects before the Mysore Economic Conference to-day, the recommendations of special committee that enquired into the working of the various departments subordinate to the Conference elicited a heated discussion. One member even suggested the total suspension for the present of the Conference activities owing to the prevailing financial stringency. All principal recommendations touching the constitution and working of the Conference were finally accepted, with budget provision for the year of about Rs. 50,000. Before the sessions closed the Dewan made a brief analysis of the propositions discussed and concluded with an optimistic outlook despite the present clouds in the State's finances.

MANCHESTER CUP

THE PROBABLES,

CALCUTTA, June, 8.

A London message dated 7th instant says:—

Manchester Cup probables are: Devises, Kingsidler Polemarch Flamboyant, Crevasse, Waltham, Huntlaw Copyright, Menton, Milenko Royal Alarm, Lady Slepner, Ringtrue.

ASCOT STAKES ACCEPTANCES.

The Askot Stakes acceptances are: Devizes 9/4, Crevasse 3/7, Goldenmyth 8/4, Milenko 8/4, Airballoon 7/12, Juniso 7/12, Firstwheat 7/11, Alegria 7/9, Poiret 7/8, Etanislaus 7/6, Sangrail 7/3, Willonya 7/1, Lightdragoon 7-0, Tishy 6/13, Doublehackle 6/9, Adorns 6/7, Fantastical 6/7.

"TWENTY FIVE MULSHI PETHAS!"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my previous letter I dealt with the public utility of the Tata Power Scheme at some length. And I am grateful to you for the hospitality that you extended to it in your columns. I tried to show how the Scheme was intimately bound up not only with the progress of one of the most important industries of this country,—in fact, with all the industries of Bombay,—but also, and perhaps more so, with the welfare of 14 lakhs of human beings at present living in the congestion of a city that cannot expand without adequate means of locomotion, which, in their turn, cannot be increased without an adequate supply of electric power. I asked if Maharashtra had no sympathy for those of its fellow countrymen and women living in the slums of Bombay, and whether Poona had no heart in helping to save them from the ravages of preventible disease and death.

I examined also the arguments of men like Mr. Kanitkar who have been charging the Tatas with the importation from the West of "an accursed industrialism." I pointed out the necessity of an all-round economical development, industrial and agricultural, if we were to be saved in the future from the horrors of periodical and recurring famines. I shall not revert again to this larger issue involved in the question, nor to the public utility of the Scheme to the 14 lakhs of human beings that live in this City. If it is contended that Maharashtra sees no reason why it should offer one of the hundreds of its valleys in such human service, and for such a humane cause, any further arguments that I might advance in this respect would be useless in their effects on those who will not see, nor think.

I pass on now to an examination of some of the aspects of the question more immediately connected with the "Mulshi Struggle." I pass on to an examination of the statements made by some of your correspondents in regard to the "justice" of the cause of the Mavlas, as espoused by their leaders. Of all statements that I have read in your columns, I cannot conceive of a more flagrant and more amazing one than the one Mr. P. R. Lele makes in your issue of the 6th instant. And the support that you have given it, Sir, if you will permit me to say so, only adds to my amazement. Mr. Lele holds forth before us the menace of a nightmare of a continuous chain of Hydro-Electric installations along the Sahyadri ranges, "converting the present mountain ranges with agriculture flourishing green, into strongholds of capitalism, with serfs hanging on and around them," the peasantry being turned out, and factories established that will require "English manufacturers and machinery for their upkeep and running, and also English experts." Now, I wish people who choose to comment on a public question of this kind would show some sense of proportion, and not let their imagination run riot. For one thing, even if Power Companies were to be multiplied at this rate, all the Sahyadri valleys are not necessarily fitted for the development of Hydro-Electric power. And I understand that Government have already declared it as their policy, that under no circumstances would licence be given to a Power Company to flood any valley which they considered was capable of development by irrigation for agricultural purposes. Assuming, however, for a moment that all these valleys *are* capable of being utilised for the development of Hydro-Electric power, because of their configuration and their other special advantages, I do not know how many crores of rupees would be required for 25 Mulshi Petha Schemes that you, Sir, also fear will spring up. The Tata Power Company has been floated with a capital of Rs. 9 Crores; and for 25 other similar companies Rs. 225 crores would be required. Now even assuming, Sir, that such a large amount of capital was available, no capitalists would start such entrprises just for the fun of the thing. No capitalists would have started even one Mulshi Petha Scheme was there not a *demand* for the power that would be developed by it. For there is such a thing as the equation of demand and supply. Your correspondent and you, Sir, have assumed that there will be such a demand, and, therefore, such a supply. In other words, you have both assumed that the number of cotton mills in Bombay, *which would use a part of the power* would be not 80 but at least 2,000, less 40 at present supplied by the Hydro-Electric Company, and, say, another 40 that might be supplied by the Andhra Valley Scheme. But this means that fresh capital would have to be found to expand the cotton industry to the extent of nearly twenty-five times that invested in it to-day. And the original paid up capital invested in this industry, as it stands at present, is about Rs. 18 Crores, not taking into account the working capital and the profits applied so far to its development. So that the Cotton Industry alone would need something like Rs. 450 crores to expand sufficiently to consume its share of power from the "25 Mulshi Petha Schemes." The Bombay Railway system, *which also would use a part of the power*, would have to be increased twenty-five times. And the capital invested in that part of the railway system would have to be similarly multiplied. Again, the Tramway system of Bombay, *which also would use a part of the power*, would have to be 25 times its present dimensions.

Now, all these expanded industries and public services, or even new ones, would necessarily mean the employment of lakhs and lakhs of additional labour in construction and maintenance. In other words, the city of Bombay with its present population of 14 lakhs of people, would then be something like 350 lakhs. That is to say, if the present dimensions of the Hydro-Electric industry were to be multiplied 25 times, a population of not less than 350 lakhs would be required to *consume* the power that it would produce. And on such a basis, I do not know how many fresh City Development Schemes we should have to undertake, with all the capital that *they* would need. The present Development Scheme is likely to cost about Rs. 40 Crores. And we should have to have twenty-five other similar schemes at a cost of Rs. 1,000 crores. And as we should have no more land available in the Salsette for such development, we should have to reclaim a substantial part of the Arabian Sea! No doubt, Bombay will have expanded much when the present Development Scheme is completed. And fifty years hence its population may be doubled, or say, even trebled. But I cannot conceive, as far as the human eye can see, of a Bombay twenty-five times, or even ten times its present size. Mr Lele perhaps knows that nothing is easier for one than to imagine a host of imaginary evils, and seeing them, fight against them, as the great Don Quixote did of yore. One might as well imagine that the agricultural industry of the country is going to be increased 25 times. And if it now supports a population of 320 millions, it would then support a population of 8,000 millions; or, in other words, five times the present population of the world! One can imagine all sorts of things; but in this case, your "valued correspondent", whose statements you have endorsed, has let himself go, and placed before your readers an absurd fear that even madness cannot justify. And you, Sir, taking his fear to be well-founded, have called upon "All-India" to "rise as one man and prevent it."

Mr. Lele's other fear that these installations will mean the establishment of factories close by the submerged areas is no less absurd. Not a single factory has sprung up close by the installation at Lonavla. And factories, Sir, cannot spring up anywhere they like; but are dependent on a location determined by other economic factors, such as the availability of raw material; transport; markets, etc. But Mr. Lele has made one sensible proposition; which is, that justice requires that "the dispossessed peasantry should be co-owners of the public utility works with the capitalists. If the latter have the capital, the former have the lands." I do not think that the Tata Power Company would find any difficulty in giving them, for their lands, fully-paid up shares in the Company, instead of cash compensation,—provided, of course, the Mavlas accept such partnership in the Company as Mr. Lele has suggested. As against that, however, some of your other correspondents might say that just as the Mavlas would "most assuredly" spend away the cash they received in compensation, they would sell their shares and spend away the proceeds. For, it is difficult to prevent them from transferring their shares, say, to the Poona Sowcar.—unless, of course, the shares are held for them in trust, they receiving only the income from them. In my next letter, I shall with your permission, Sir, deal with Mr. Bapat's programme, and with such arguments as he has so far advanced in justification of it.—Yours etc.

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THE REBELLION & AFTER—I.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The mystery that sorrounds the Malabar situation is slowly being removed. Though the Government of Madras have not yet seen their way to appoint an enquiry commission which has been unanimously asked for by all sections of the public, events like the railway waggon tragedy, the incident of the multuated Moplah boy and woman, Srimati Sarojini Devi's visit and subsequent public utterances, the Moplah member's speech in the Legislative Assembly and similar events have thrown a flood of light on hitherto dark points. The veil that envelops the unfortunate country is slowly bing lifted. The reign of the Police Raj has disturbed the peace of mind of even such a confirmed exponent of "Law and Order" as Mr. Manjeri Ramiar whose recent statement to the press has been an aggreeable surprise to many of us. Even Mr. Deodhar and his Relief Committee disagree with Mr. Knapp and H. E. Lord Willingdon and issue communiques to the press contradicting Government versions and estimates of the extent of disteress. Malabar is no more the prohibited topic she was before.

In the early days of the rebellion there had sprung up a certain set of unscruplous scribes who, posing themselves as authorities on the Malabar question, drew up in the columns of the Anglo-Indian and Moderate press dreadful pictures of the Moplah mentality characterising him as the very devil from hell, and the whole trouble was attributed to his thirst for the blood of the innocent Hindus and the officials. The only other person who had any hand in the affair was the Non-co-Operator who, it was said, had inflamed the already brutal spirit of the Moplah. Some of the Nationalist papers might have been in possession of more or less true versions of the case, but probably for want of verification nothing was given out. Stray correspondents who, at no small risk to themselves, ventured to put forth the other side, trying to locate responsibility in due porportion in right quarters while condemning the actions of the rebels, were not allowed access to the press and in most cases had to keep their knowledge to themselves. The N-C-O., was blamed everywhere and no effective reply was possible. Few knew that nearly fifty risings had taken place in the past-long before the n.c-o movement was thought of and the root causes in all cases had been the same and these root causes were still remaining unchanged. Fewer still cared to go beyond the reports that appeared in the Anglo-Indian and moderate press. The effect of the unscruplous propaganda of the hostile press had been such that a great prejudice against the Moplahs came to exist in the minds of the general public a prejudice which has not yet been fully removed.

The fashionable philanthropist and the Moderate and Besantine politicians who were the only people who were allowed to enter the district and see things easily discerned in the confusion then prevailed a splended opportunity for villifying the N-C-O.—an opportunity of which they took the fullest advantage. Their alliance and association with the officials and landlords were not very much conducive to the growth of a correct appreciation of the various facts involved and their very regrettable decision to non-cooperate with the Calicut Congressmen even in the matter of administering relief, totally segregated them, as it were, from the only persons who were in a position to enlighten them. The editors of the Malabar papers with martial law hanging over them like the sword of Demucles, had a keen eye on their and their papers' safety when writing on the riots and their causes. They silently swallowed their principles and danced to the tune of the officials. Even papers that had been carrying on a strong agitation for tenancy reform and had been repeatedly warning the government of the dangers of leaving the tenancy question unsolved and deploring the strained relationship between the Moplah tenant and the Hindu landlord, had not a word to say on the bearing which this strained relationship had on the disturbences, and these papers were quoted with approval by their contemporaries outside Malabar. People knew only about the atrocities committed by the Moplahs, the number of Hindus butthered, women outraged and temples defiled. The public were only anxious to see the end of all these. The end has now come, leaving a much more serious problem than the quelling of the rebellion to be solved.

What is the position in Malabar to-day? There is the Moplah community groaning under the weight of the thousand and one clamities for which they themselves are partly responsible. There are thousands of destitute Moplah women and children with their bread-winners either killed or in jail, without food to keep them from starvation and roofs to shelter them from the approaching monsoon. Worse than this there is an uncertain future facing them. The Hindu population is terror-stricken. Many Hindus were the victims of the rebels and many more have badly suffered in different ways. There is a powerful section amongst them making organised efforts to main perpectually the Moplah community. Frantic efforts are being made to keep down the real causes of the rising. The capitalist landlords and the press owned by them are declaring that tenancy has nothing to do with the rebellion and there are no signs to show that the Government think differently. The Police Raj, which is making its presence felt everywhere is supreme and, loyalist or no loyalist all are dreadfully afraid of His Police Majesty. More serious still communal hatred and desire for vengance are rempant and everything is in a hopeless condition.

Various well-meaning agencies are now at work in the district trying to evolve order out of the confusion. The Hindus have to be put at their ease. The Moplahs have to be saved. Mutul trust and love has to be cultivated. All attempts at annihilation of the Moplah community have to be frustrated and, above all the standing causes of the disturbances have to be removed. There are unmistakable indications that go to show that the public outside Malabar and especially of Bombay are willing to help Malabar. It is from Bombay that Malabar has received the best response to her appeals. Bombay has given money in thousands and is still giving. It is to Bombay more than any other place that Malabar looks for help. Bombay's help is necessary to reconstruct Malabar. What direction re-construction should take, it shall be my endeavour in subsequent articles to discuss. The public has the right to know what is the actual step to be taken.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with keen interest the letter of Mr. N. V. Sarma regarding the increase of motor accidents in this city. I agree with him in every respect and trust that the authorities will rouse themselves and take drastic measures to control rash and neglegent driving. Since a long time I have studied this question of motor accidents and I have come to the following conclusions as to why the accidents happen. Accidents occur owing to:—

(1) Rash and careless driving.
(2) Drivers fond of motor "stunts."
(3) Drivers with little practice.
(4) Absent-minded pedestrians.
(5) Frightened pedestrians.
(6) Drivers not caring for signals.
(7) Tipsy drivers.
(8) Blowing the horn at the wrong moment.
(9) Drivers disregarding the rules of the road.
(10) Drivers flouting the speed-limit.

If I treated each of the above points seperately, this letter will take too much of your valuable space. I will, therefore, only take up a few points and treat them generally.

I have been kinly observing the way motor-car and motor-truck drivers control their machines. I find many of them appear to me to be novices and requiring good practice. The Police examination for motor driving should be thorough and no licenses should be given to any driver on the report or a certificate of Motor Driving Training Schools. Drivers coming out of such schools are quite raw indriving and they learn proper driving at the risk of the lives of their employers and at their expense. This ought to be put a stop to. It is to the advantage of the motor driving schools to give certificates quickly, but the practice is most dangerous. Another important point is the right motor signalling; motor drivers should inform the pedestrians by signalling them to stop when there is danger of their crossing the way the motor cars are going. Control of speed and strict observance of the rules of the road will minimize accidents.

If the Police Commissioner with the co-operation of the Western India Automobile Association, the Municipal Commissioner, the Motorcars and Trucks Owners, and the Taxi Drivers' Union, will take up the matter in right earnest. I am sure the killed-by-motor-car incidents would be too few and far between.

While closing I must say a word for the listless way pedestrians walk in the middle of the roads. Sometimes the footpaths being occupied by bazar purposes, and for stones of buildings under construction, the pedestrians are forced to walk in the middle of the roads. Absen-minded pedestrians must be made to keep to the footpaths. Rash drivers must be pulled up by their employers. The public must help the police by giving them the numbe of cars whose drivers have been found to be infringing any rules. The members of the W. I. A. A. can do a lot in this matter. The police must enforce speed-limit in crowded and narrow streets to ten miles or even less per hour. On roads where footpaths exist, police constables on bicycles should go about asking people to walk on footpaths. In this city there is much apathy regarding public grievances. There is much talk, but less work. Mr. Sarma has a fling at the Nationalist Corporators, but we must wait and watch. A few weeks' work is not sufficient to judge them. We have great hopes in the Nationalist party and I am sure it ill not fail us.—Yours, etc.

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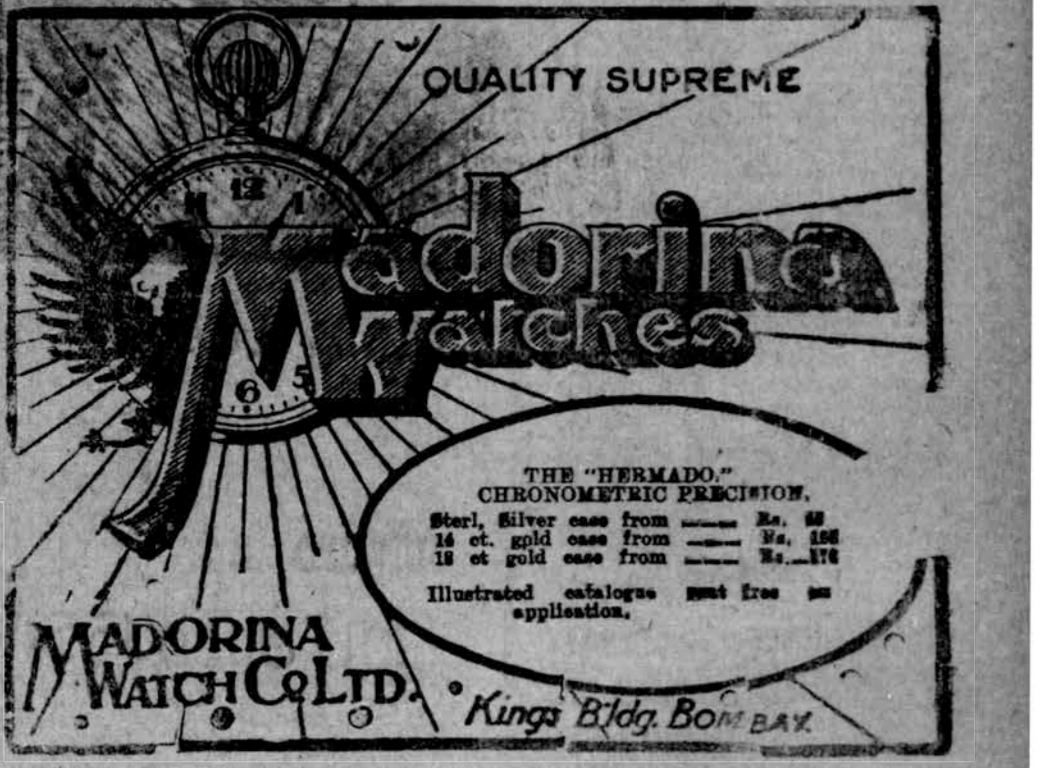

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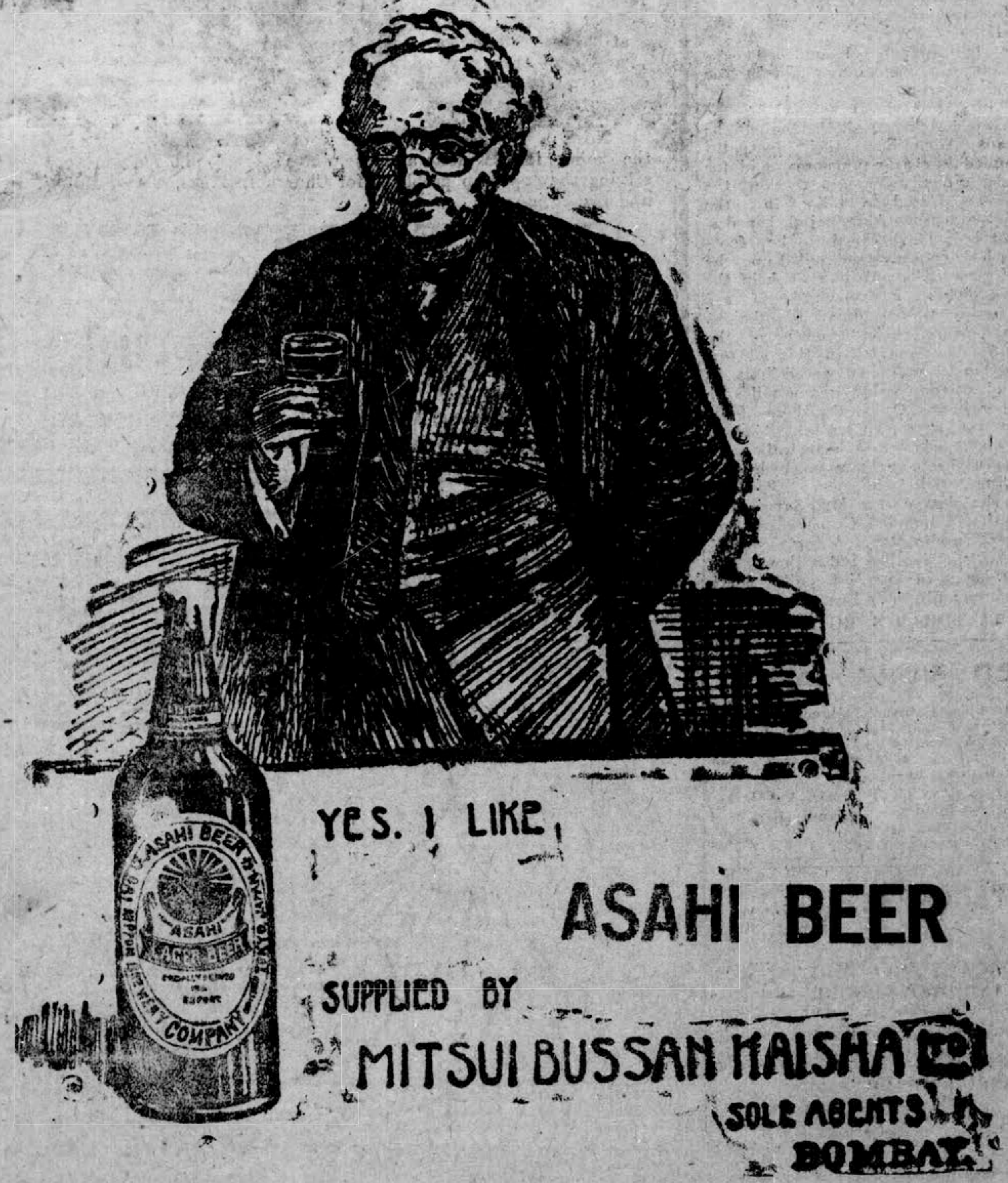

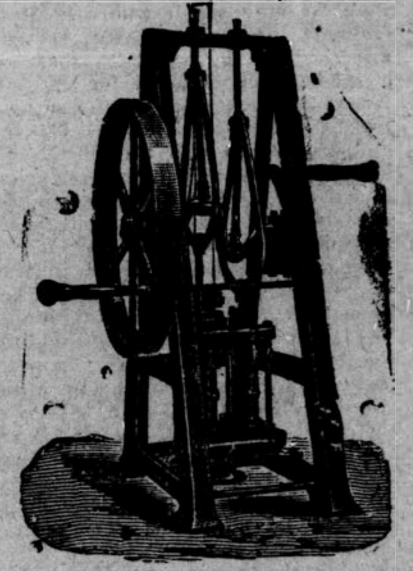

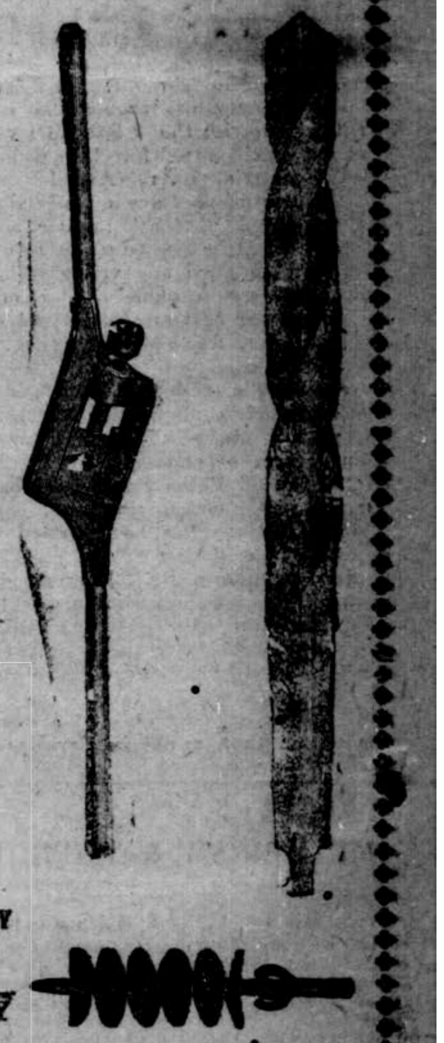

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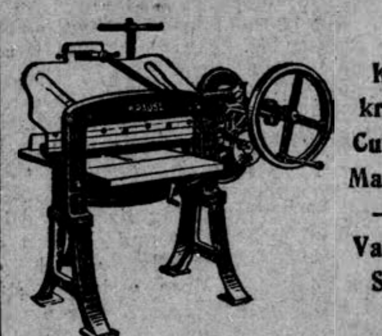

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